LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

Established 1818.

No. 52,666—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th Sept.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th „
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay. 16th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
[illegible]ASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and [illegible]riental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
[illegible]NDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of [illegible] by all Lines sent free on application.
[illegible]ENGERS met on arrival.
[illegible]GAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected [illegible]ring all risks.
[illegible]GES cleared or shipped.
[illegible]AR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and [illegible]EIGNS at current rates.

[illegible]cutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

[illegible]ON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

[illegible]AN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
[illegible]AIL CONTRACT WITH
[illegible]RIAN GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]Y TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
[illegible]ATOR		4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
[illegible]ATRIX		4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]STE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]PPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
[illegible]IESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 538-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 21st September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,384	Ahrens	29th Sept. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085		13th Oct. 1902
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Koppistaedter	27th Oct. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Rum- peans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President :— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE. Cablegrams :— "PLENARILY LONDON." BEDFORD McNEIL, MOREING AND NEAL } CODES

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.

PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.

PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.

PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.

PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.

PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.

PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.

PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.

PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.

PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.

PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subs[illegible]s, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Opposite Main Entrance, Prince's Dock,
FRERE ROAD.

By kind permission of Captain GORDON,
A GRAND CONCERT
Given by the Officers and Crew of
P. & O. R. M. S. CALEDONIA.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 P. M.
in aid of the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

PROGRAMME.

	High School Cadet March (Piano and Flute)	Messrs. Dudley and Lacohee.
2	SONG Varns (Comic)	Mr. Barrett
3	SONG Selected	Mr. Kendal
4	CLUB SWINGING	Mr. Lacohee
5	SONG How they nurse baby	Mr. Bersford
	Weight lifting Exhibition	Mr. Croxford

(Clowns Messrs. Edward Samson and Joseph Sandow)
Dr. Atkins, Mr. Fletcher.

10 MINUTES INTERVAL.

THREE ROUND EXHIBITION SPAR.
Dudley 9st, 2 lbs, Letley 8st. 10 lbs,

By special request. The Great and only Mongini will deliver his popular lecture entitled "WOMAN."

To conclude with the time honoured Seamen's tradition of
"THE DEAD HORSE."

1st MASTER OF HORSE	Mr. W. James
2nd Do.	„ E. Cummings
JOCKEY	„ E. Godwin
JUDGE	„ Scott
RECORDER	„ Fletcher
THE SEAMAN'S ORPHAN.	„ A Beresford
LITTLE BUTTERCUP	„ Haycroft
SERGEANT OF POLICE	„ E. Martin
POLICEMAN XOX	„ Hudson

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ADMISSION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Reserved seats	2	0	0
Second „	1	0	0
Back „	0	8	0

Tickets can be had on Board the S.S. CALEDONIA, Victoria Docks, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., ROSE & Co. and at the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POLICE NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th September, 1902, being the principal day of the GANPATI PROCESSIONS, Residents of the FORT proceeding to CUMBALA HILL, TARDEO, MAHA LAXMI and BYCULLA or vice versa are advised TO DRIVE by the QUEEN'S and GAMDEVI ROADS between 5 P. M. and 7-30 P. M.

After the immersion of Ganpatis, PROCESSIONISTS accompanying them SHOULD RETURN by the FRENCH ROAD or by the KENNEDY SEA FACE OVER-BRIDGES, the Chappati Level Crossing being required for vehicular traffic only.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Sept., 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

FOR the extra RACE MEETING to be held at Poona on the 20th September 1902, SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run between VICTORIA TERMINUS BOMBAY and POONA on that date and also on the 24th, 27th, 29th September and on 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th and 11th October 1902 for the Poona Races to the same timings and conditions as on previous occasions namely:—

DOWN TRAIN.		H. M.	UP TRAIN.		H. M.
Bombay	Dep.	11-30	Poona	Arrl.	19-30
Poona	Arrl.	14-47	Bombay	Dep.	23-6

If there is sufficient number of Passengers the trains will be duplicated.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1902.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY the 30th September, 1902, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October 1902, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1902.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1902, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October, 1902, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1882.
and
In the matter of the AURUNGABAD SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

C. AKILANDAIYA..........Applicant.
AND
P. J. PADSHAH, Official Liquidator.....Respondent.

UPON reading the Affidavit of C. AKILANDAIYA and upon hearing him in person I do order that the Official Liquidator, the Creditors, and Shareholders of the said Company do appear before me in Chambers on the 25th day of September, 1902, either in person or by Attorney, or Advocate and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be made for immediately stopping the working of the Mill and for the sale thereof by Public Auction at an early date and for the removal of the said Liquidator and appointment in his place of the Official Assignee or some other English gentleman in order to bring about an early Liquidation of all the affairs of the Company or why such further or other order as the circumstances of the case may require should not be made.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1902.

M. H. STARLING.

C. AKILANDAIYA,
Applicant in person.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to [illegible]r DAILY EDITION are requested to a[illegible] the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh p[illegible] EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into [illegible] 1st September, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to perform:—

Mrs. BOLLAM.	The Rev. CANON HILL. Mr. VERNON BAYLEY.
Miss HOME.	Mr. H. W. ASTELL. Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
Miss WARD.	Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE. Mr. G. COPPARD.
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A few Unreserved Seats at Re. 1.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

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BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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AND
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ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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CARRIAGES and HORSES single and pair of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year on Moderate Terms.

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2 years at 5½ „

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.
Bombay, 9th September 1902.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

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Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further information apply to [illegible] or Under-[illegible]

R. WESTON,
Manager.
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........£800,000

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Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

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Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	„
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's L[illegible]

M. B. HATTACHARYYA [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's [illegible]
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazaar St. [illegible]

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TURNER, HOARE [illegible]
C[illegible]

E. DUCKETT & C[illegible]

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR[illegible]
EAST STREET, POONA, [illegible]
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN [illegible]

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II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
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Mofusil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 9-16	=	—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	=	—1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 5-8	=	„
Bar Silver in London	23 13-16	=	—1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 13-16	=	—1-16
Do. New York	51 1-2	=	—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·20	=	—1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·47 3-4	=	—1-4
Exchange on New York	4·85 1-2	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	„
„ Short London Bills 2 7-8	„	=	„
„ Indian Bank Bills 3 1-4	„	=	plus 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 1-4	„	=	unchanged
6 Do. Do. 3 5-8	„	=	„
Interest, day to day loans 2	„	=	—1-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	„	=	unchanged

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 4 15-16. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·40	4·35 —1	4·33	4 32 1	4·31

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·31	4·31 plus 1	4·31 plus 1	4·30

In New York—

Receipts at the Fort	29,000	bales.
Do. last year	14,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	„
„ Continent	22,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·37 — 3	
Do. do. March	8·21 — 3	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-4
Futures month of Dec.	8·11 — 7
Do. March	8·16 — 7

Closing tone steady.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 12.)

With the approval of H E the Commander in Chief in India, the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment.

25th Bombay Rifles—Maj C Tritton 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd in Command vice Maj R Williams retired Dated 4th August 1902.

Maj C Tritton will remain attached to the 4th B R as officiating 2nd in Command until further orders.

The Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments.

Station Staff—Capt G O O Tanner 29th Baluch Infy to be Staff Officer 2nd Class Quetta vice Capt A H D Creagh vacated Dated 6th Sept 1902.

Station Staff—Capt A J Stephen 1st Battalion West Y R to be Station Staff Officer 2nd Class Neemuch vice Capt F P Worsley vacated. Dated 1st Sept 1902.

19th B I Capt P F Pocock 4th Double Company Commander to move up in grade succession to 3rd Double Company Commander pro tem vice Capt G C F Sartorius transferred to the 3rd B L I Dated 6th July 1902.

22nd B I Capt H H Nurse 4th Double Company Commander to move up in grade succession to 3rd Double Company Commander to fill an existing Vacancy Dated 29th July 1902.

Royal Army Medical Corps—M R S F Henderson is posted to the Deesa Dist and appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital Deesa.

II—Lieut Col W Dugdale is posted to the Poona Dist and appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital Ahmednagar.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant—

2nd Lieut T A N Bolton, and 2nd Lt R W L DeB Smart, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.

2nd Lieut E S Deane Lancashire Fusiliers attached to 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regt.

Royal Artillery—The following postings have been ordered—

Maj H E Stockdale, from 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery to 99th Battery Royal Field Artillery

Capt A T Anderson from 114th Battery Royal Field Artillery To 75th Battery Royal Field Artillery

2nd Lieut E K G Wilmer from 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery to 33rd Battery Royal Field Artillery

Royal Army Medical Corps—The following transfers are ordered :—

Maj R J Windle from the Deesa Dist to the Poona Dist.

Capt D Harvey, from the Deesa Dist to the Bombay Dist.

Army Vety Dtpt—Vety Lieut H C Welch on arrival from gland is posted for duty to the Chief Station Veterinary pital Mhow.

undermentioned Officers have passed Examinations nguages as follows :—

—Lower Standard Lieut H R Dyer 3rd Dragoon attached to 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers Lieut ainwaring White 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regt 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots.

—Higher Standard Capt W A Short Royal Artillery Command

—Higher standard Capt J L Marjoribanks I M S. Obligatory-test—On 5th Sept 1902 in accordance 1438 A R I Vol II Part A Lieut P H M Taylor 2nd ers.

—Obligatory-test—On 30th Augt 1902 in accordance 1438 A R I Vol II Part A Lieut H A Carter 17th Lieut E C Kensington 21st Bom Infy.

B Dunscombe Staff Corps Double Company Comer ay Pioneers for one year. Pension Service twelfth menced 8th Oct 1901.

of absence—The undermentioned Officers have absence—

arrison Artillery—Lieut A C Gunter No 36 Com- of India for four months on private affairs.

S Nelson No 60 Company out of India for one ivate affairs.

ire Light Infantry (2nd Battalion)—2nd Lieut B p to 15th Sept 1902, on medical certificate granted ar Office in extension of the leave sanctioned in Command Order No 112 of 1902.

rmy Medical Corps—Col N B Major out of India nths on medical certificate.

VERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 13.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the e Mr John Willoughby Francis Dumergue of the I C S. office of Additional Member of the Council of the e of making Laws and Regulations.

xercise of the power conferred by sec 10 of the Indian cils Act 1861 (24 & 25 Vict C 67) and section 1 of the an Councils Act 1892 (55 & 56 Vict C 14) the Govr Genl leased to nominate Mr Guy Francis Thomas Power of I C S to be an Additional Member of the Council of e Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt G J Robertson Milne M B I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The services of Capt J C H Leicester M D F R C S I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Capt R S Peck M B I M S Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 11th June 1902.

Capt C Herbert D S O I S C Cantont Magte Allahabad is granted leave out of India for one year with effect from the 2th Nov 1902. Pension service—18th year commenced on 12th Novr 1901

In supersession of the orders contained in Home Dept Notification No 394 dated the 7th March 1902, the services of Cap D G Peart Cant Magte are placed at the disposal of the Gov of the United Provinces for employment as a Cant Magt, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Mr C Sandford Chief Supt in the Office of the Acct Genl Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr K Datta a Supdt in the office of the Acctt Genl Bengal is appointed to act as a Chief Supdt in that office during the absence on deputation of Mr Sandford or until further orders.

Mr G A T Bennett Offg Depy Postmr Genl Burma is with effect from the 26th of July 1902 granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for thirteen months. The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the date of Mr. Bennett's departure on leave.

Mr I U J Hamilton to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Postms Genl, and Mr K R Jardine to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Postms Genl and to be placed in charge of the Burma Circle.

Mr H G Tomkins, Asst Acctt Genl and Exr of Local Fund Accounts United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is, with effect from the 29th of Aug 1902 granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, with furlough for eleven months and twenty-six days in continuation.

Mr A Newmarch is posted as Asst Acctt Genl and Exr of Local Fund Accounts United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with effect from the 28th of Aug 1902 and until further notice

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Rustomji D Dinshaw as acting Consul for Portugal at Aden during the absence of Mr Hormasji Cowasji.

With the sanction of H M Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy Mehta C I E as acting Consul General for Persia at Calcutta.

Major A L Duke M B I M S (Bengal) an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and Agency Surgn Meshed is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th Sept 1902 and is also granted furlough for nine months under articles 264-A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr S Hayashi as Consul for Japan at Bombay.

Mr C L S Russell of the I C S a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 13th Sept 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr R C H M King of the I C S an offg Political Agent of the 4th class is posted on return from privilege leave as First Asst to the Resident in Mysore and Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Subject to the confirmation of H M Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee as Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major M S C Campbell Royal Artillery Ordnance Officer 2nd class to be Ordnance Officer 1st class.

Major M B Bicknell Royal Artillery Ordnance Officer 3rd class and Offg Supdt Ammunition Factory Dum Dum to be Ordnance Officer 2nd class with effect from the 15th July 1902 vice Lieut Col T T Vaughan Royal Artillery Ordnance Officer 1st class retired.

Lieut R A Burrowes I S C 4th Sikh Infy to be supply and Transport Officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 18th June 1902—Joined his appointment on the 18th Aug 1902.

Lieut R L H Hallett I S C 18th Musalman Rajput Infy to be supply and Transport Officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 18th June 1902—Joined his appointment on the 22nd Aug 1902.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FASER—September 10, at Albert Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H A Denholm Fraser, of a son.

LE PATOUREL—September 1 at 182, Lower Circular Road Calcutta the wife of Barry Le Patourel of three daughters,

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—WILSON—At the Wesleyan Chuch, Royapettah on the 11th September by the Rev W Goudie assisted by the Rev F W Kellett, M. A. the Rev A Oswald Brown Wesleyan Mission, Madras to Emmie Wilson, of Headingley, Leeds.

GRIEVES—LEWIS September 11, at the Wesleyan Church, Royapettah, Madras, on Thursday, by the Rev. W Goudie assisted by the Rev F W Kellett, M A the Rev R E Grieves, Wesleyan Mission, Maduraatakam, to Martha, third daughter of M. G Lewis of Weston Crewe, England.

DEATHS.

GODFREY—September 4, at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, Hugh Talbot, the infant son of Major S H Godfrey, I S C, aged 2 months.

MACKINNON—September 10, on board the s.s. "Manora," at Kalpi, Donald Mckinnon, Assistant, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

RAYNER—August 19, at her residence, Clyde Row, Hastings, Calcutta, in her 75th year, Mary Anne, widow of the late George Rayner, Executive Engineer, P W D.

WREY—September 9, at Strongitharm, Mussoorie, Gerald Bourchier S Wrey, fifth son of the late Sir Henry Bourchier Wrey and the Hon'ble Lady Wrey of Tawstock Court, Barnstaple, North Devon, aged 33 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-28m., 10-33a. ; Low water 3-49m. 42-7a.

Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Rovers Association Football Tournament.

Concert at Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C. vs. R.-M. R. Cricket Club.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

ADDRESS ON THE PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Yesterday having been the New Year's Day of the Parsis, Shum-ul-Ulma Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the zealous Secretary of the Parsee Panchayet Trust Funds, delivered in the morning a learned discourse in the Contractor's Hall of the new Anjumani fire-temple, the subject being "A Happy New Year." Special accommodation was provided for Parsi ladies, a large number of whom were present on the occasion.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Anspa Jairapa, a Hindu, aged twenty five years. For the last two months the deceased appeared to be deranged in his mind. He did not attend to his work regularly and did not answer questions properly. On Sunday his body was found floating in a well near the Bombay Gymkhana. A verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind was returned.

ACCIDENT TO MR. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.—Mr. Premchand Roychand, the well-known share and stock broker of Bombay, left for Surat by the mail train on Friday and sustained a fall in getting down from the carriage on to the platform at the Surat station early on Saturday morning. He received a severe shock to his system, and one of his hands was hurt. From enquiries made in Bombay, we are glad to be able to state that there is no cause for anxiety regarding Mr. Premchand's condition.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major W. S. Delamain and officers the Band of the 3rd Bombay Rifles will play the following Programme of Music, weather permitting, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m.

March Humoresque	The Merry Musicians	Partridge.
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela.
Valse	Flower Snow	Coote.
Selection	Rose of Persia	Sullivan.
Leid	Gute Nacht	Aft.

GODE SAVE THE KING.

HINDUISM VS. MAHOMEDANISM.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gopal Sumbhoo, a Hindu, aged thirty years. Deceased was out of employment and was in a destitute condition. He had no fixed place of residence and maintained himself and his wife and three children by begging. From the evidence of the deceased's widow Anji alias Amina, it appears that being a Hindu she could not obtain alms sufficiently to maintain her children and she therefore embraced Mahomedanism on Friday last. She went to Jumma Musjid on that day and was admitted to the religion by the Moulvi. When she informed her husband of her being converted to Mahomedanism, he became angry with her and said he would not live with her. After some altercation it was agreed that he should take the son and she the two daughters. He then left home. The next day he was found lying unconscious on the road at Omercarry by the Police, who removed him to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital, he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died on Sunday. A verdict of suicide was returned.

A GAMBLER'S GOOD LUCK.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday three Hindus named Shivshunker Lalla, Shamjee, Gheila and Tookaram Bhow were charged by Inspector Williamson with stealing ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 444, belonging to one Majan Hemraj on Friday last at Khetwady. Mr. Boyce, pleader appeared for the complainant while Mr. Velinker defended the accused. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the complainant pledged his silver waist chain for Rs. 100 with a Marwari on Friday night and proceeded to the house of the second accused where he and the three accused engaged themselves to gambling. The complainant by a stroke of good luck won about Rs. 200, out of which he paid Rs. 100 in redeeming the chain from the Marwari. He then returned to the room and declining to play any longer, slept there. When he awoke shortly after he found that he had been robbed of his ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 444. He gave information to the Police, who arrested the accused. The defence was that the complainant lost the ornaments and money in gambling. The case stands adjourned.

WANTON USE OF FIRE ARMS.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Mr. J. R. S. Warral, an assistant to Messrs Thacker and Company, with wantonly discharging fire arms in a public place on Sunday morning last at about 10 a.m. without permission from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Owen Holdness, superintendent of Police A Division, said that accused lived in a house just near his bungalow at the foreshore, Colaba. On Sunday morning last accused shot dead two of his pet pigeons with a Quackenbush Rifle which was before the Court. Two more of his pigeons were killed in the same manner on Sunday week. Besides he had received a complaint from a lady residing in a building close to his bungalow that a shot had run just past her cheek from her window and she had a very narrow escape on the same day. Accused said that he did shoot the pigeons before the Court but he knew nothing of the other shots complained of. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 15. The weapon was handed over to the accused with a warning that it would be confiscated if he was again brought before Court.

THE MURDERS IN BOMBAY.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Kasibai, a Hindu girl, aged twenty years, who was murdered by her maternal uncle, Maruti Krishna, on the evening of the 4th instant, in a chawl near Jacob Circle. The circumstances under which Maruti committed the deed have been published. Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, in course of his evidence said the deceased had a wound on the throat, extending down to the spine and severing all issues. There was also and incised wound on the left thigh, another on the left shin and a third on the right shin. The cause of death was due to hæmorrhage from the wound of the neck. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Maruti Krishna. The murderer, it may be remembered, after killing his niece by cutting her throat with a knife, stabbed himself in the abdomen with the same weapon. He succumbed to the self inflicted injuries on the next day at the J. J. Hospital.

The adjourned inquiry on the death of Kondibai, a Hindu girl, aged fourteen, who was fatally assaulted by her husband Janoo Pandoo, on the evening of the 9th instant, in a chawl at Elphinstone Road, was also concluded by the Coroner yesterday. The evidence of Sawal, the mother of Janoo, showed that on the evening in question the girl, Kondibai, was engaged in baking bread, when Janoo came up and asked his mother for bread. The girl replied that she was preparing the bread and then turning to her mother-in-law, she jokingly remarked "Janoo is asking for bread before it is read ." Hearing the remark Janoo got up, picked up a piece of firewood and struck deceased a blow with it on the top of her head. The stick broke in three. He then stamped on her head with his foot, knocking her over and in falling she struck her head against the wall of the room. She died almost on the spot. Dr. Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who had made an autopsy on the body of the deceased, said two of the bones at the base of skull had separated at their line of union, tearing the main artery. In his opinion the cause of death was due to compression of the brain. The tearing of the blood-vessel might have been caused by a blow on the top of the head. The witness did not think that falling from a squatting position against a wall caused the injuries, which brought about death. The jury returned a verdict of causing grievous hurt against Janoo Pandoo.

THE BANISHMENT OF MODI.

FROM the 1st of this month, says the "Mahratta", a silent change has been introduced into the internal economy of the Executive and Judicial offices of the four Marathi districts of the Central Provinces. Henceforth all Government reed-drivers in Nagpore, Bhundara, Chanda and Wardha must use Balbodh script in keeping the multifarious books and in inditing their correspondence, instead of the Modi caligraphy heretofore obtaining. Similarly, all petitions, plaints, appeals and what not in the vernacular must be scribed in the laborous Balbodh characters if the humble supplicants for official consideration do not desire to see their papers contemptuously flung aside with an imperious "Jao!" We fail to see what practical benefit the Central Provinces Administration is going to derive from this change beyond throwing into despair and exasperation the small fry of the Karkun fraternity. The immediate result of the order will be to greatly impede due and punctual dispatch of public business, unless, of course, a number of fresh hands are engaged to help the existing staff of subordinates. Modi is the running long-hand of Marathi, and if the Administration would be logically consistent, they should likewise issue orders forbidding the use of the ordinary long-hand in English writing, and enjoining instead the adoption of Roman letters, as in print, in all the Government offices subject to their control and correction. We would love nothing better than to see them attempt something in the latter direction. It would be a sight to see the commotion an order of this description will raise in the British world. But then, in that case, we imagine, the C. P. Administration would be nowhere in the game. It is otherwise with Modi. Poor, dearie! She is banished and left out in the cold and there is no one to mourn for her disappearance, none to shed a tear of regret for her. Shade of Hemad Pant! was it for this that thy labour and toil was freely given?

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BHORE STATE.

"The Mahatha says :—We are glad to learn that his Highness the Chief of Bhore is taking active steps to redress some of the most patent grievacnes which have compelled his subjects to petition the British Government against him. The grievances were numerous and the climax would appear to have been reached last year when a petition signed by thousands of his Highness's subjects was presented to Lord Northcote on the occasion of his visit to Bhore. The petitioners were told by his Excellency to proceed to Mahableshwar to lay their grievances before him, and it was at one time contemplated that a European administrator should be imposed upon the Bhore State. But the Chief appears to have looked into the grievances and offered due redress to some of the more persistent petitions. We only hope the redress will be permanent and not used as a ruse to entice the petitioners to get into the clutches of the Bhore Government more securely than before. His Highness must be aware that it is due to the large-mindedness of his subjects that the British authorities are not called upon more often to interfere in the State management; and it is fair to them that they should receive more prompt and careful consideration at his hands.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	9	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	12
Total	12	9	102
Total plague deaths to date	120,042	99,337	
Same date last year	29	38	129

POONA 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m., on Monday, 15th September 1902. 2nd Entries close at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 16th September 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 11th Sept. 1902.

WE are glad to see, observes the "Pioneer," that the Government of India have decided to abandon Raipur and Sambalpur as military stations. At present a battalion of Madras Infantry is divided between the two stations, which are in the Nagpur District of the Bombay Command. The necessity for maintaining troops in the north-east corner of the Central Provinces has passed away now that the country has been opened out by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is to be hoped that other useless cantonments in India will be given up, notably Deesa, which is still supposed to require a battery of Field Artillery with its obligatory escort of two companies of British Infantry, three squadrons of Native Cavalry, and a battalion of Native Infantry. This force is absolutely wasted, and as Deesa is now connected by a branch line with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the station could well be made over to a detachment of Native Infantry only. The difficulties regarding water and forage have been so great of late years, that the Artillery and Cavalry have had good cause to regret being at Deesa.

AN ACTION BY THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

OUR Surat correspondent writes :—A very curious prosecution involving some question of law was disposed of this week by R. B. Jugganath Iccharam, First Class Magistrate. This was a case in which the Surat Municipality prosecuted one Dayabhai Fakirbhai of Surat for having built a balcony contrary to the Razachithi and thereby having committed an offence under section 33 of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873. The curious part of the history of this prosecution is that the complaint was lodged in 1895 and the respondent was served with the summons to answer the charge in August 1902 nearly seven years and a half after it was lodged. Mr. Jamshedji M. Antia represented the respondent who was absent. The municipality in its written complaint stated that the said Dayabhai on or about 9th April 1895, projected teak-beams for the purpose of erecting a balcony both on the eastern and western side of his house situated at Kalapith, that he affixed wooden planks on to it, that he did this contrary to the Razachithi given him and thus committed the offence and that therefore he should be dealt with according to law and punished.

Mr. Antia admitted that his clients did project the teak beams on the second storey of his house and did affix the planks but absolutely denied that his client ever committed any offence under such circumstances. He submitted that the only issue before the court was whether the facts admitted constitute the offence complained of? He drew the attention of the court to the 8th condition of the Razachithi which runs :—If you desire to make weather-boards you are at liberty to do so provided you do not keep such weather-boards at any height less than 8 feet from the level of the road and provided also that such weather-boards do not project beyond two feet from the plinth of the wall; and submitted that that clause empowered his client to put up weather-boards wherever he like and and that as he was building a very substantial building he thought fit to make proportionately decent weather-boards and that for the purpose of doing so he projected the teak beams in question. He admitted that the 9th clause of the Razachithi did prohibit his client from erecting a balcony but argued that so long as the structure was in complete, the Municipality, could not divine his client's intentions and say whether the structure was for the purpose of a balcony or a weather-board. At any rate he said the Municipality ought to have waited till his client completed the alleged balcony. He further expressed his regret at the perverse obstinacy of the Municipality in bringing this needlessly harassing prosecution and allowing it to stand on for seven years and a half without serving summons on his client in spite of the Municipality itself having granted his client permission to build a balcony in March 1890 which he did after such permission was granted. He requested the court to give his client compensation from the Municipality for bringing this frivolous prosecution.

Mr. R. B. Jagganath in giving judgment expressed his concurrence with Mr. Antia's view and declared that no offence was committed and acquitted the respondent.

DEATH OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER OF CUTCH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Mr. Prubhulal Mulchand Desai, Police Commissioner of Cutch, died at Bhuj at 9 o'clock on the night of Sunday the 7th instant. He was a native of Petlaid under the Baroda Administration in Guzarat, was born about 1843, studied Guzarati Persian, Marathi and English in Baroda and the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and served in the Palanpur Superintendency under Colonels J. W. Watson, W. C. Parr, and A. Y. Shortt, all of whom spoke and recorded very highly of him as a gentleman of exceptional ability, highly trustworthy and capable of doing any work entrusted to him to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. His services were transferred to Cutch as Sheristedar to the Assistant Political Agent, Cutch, and he served as such under Captains J. W. Wray, Chapman, and Hayes Sydler (afterwards Colonel Sir Hays Sydler Commissioner of the Uganda Protectoraite, and Mr. H. Harrison. All these officers set a very high value on the qualifications and character of Mr. Prabhulal and more than once recommended him for higher appointments, especially for that of Daftardar to the Political Superintendent of Palanpur. He also served under Colonels Reevers. Goodfellow and Phillips, Political Agents of Cutch, having meanwhile successfully passed the Lower Standard Departmental examination. He was nominated Assistant Judge of the Varisht Court in 1834 and Police Commissioner in Cutch in 1886. He was a very successful Police officer and did good services to the State. He pursued and captured several notorious gangs of dacoits who infested the borders of Cutch, Kathiawar, Palanpore and Thar and Parkar. He accompanied his Highness the Maha Rao of Cutch to England on the occasion of the jubilee of of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria in 1887. His services were much appreciated by his Highness who entertained a high regard for him. He was an able and highly respected servant of the State and his loss is universally felt in Cutch.

FREEMASONRY AT AHMEDABAD.

A MEETING of Lodge Salem No. 563 S.C. was held at Ahmedabad on the 24th ult Rt. Wor. Bro. B. F. Vakil, presiding.

Wor. Bro. (Dr) B. H. Nanavatty F. R. C. S. said that at the last meeting he had a melancholy duty to perform in alluding to the illness of our beloved King-Emperor Edward VII the news of which, was received with grief and consternation, not only throughout India but throughout the length and breadth of this great British Empire : that they as true and faithful masons had put on record as expression of their great grief and anxiety on hearing of this sad event and had ventured to offer their humble, but heartfelt and respectful sympathy to the King Emperor and the Royal family in their toubles, as well as their sincere prayers for his recovery. But at this meeting he had happily a cheerful duty to perform, in as much as their's as well as a nation's prayer had been heard and that God in His infinite mercy had been pleased to spare their great and good King-Emperor and to restore him to health again. Hardly a week ago, they had read with great delight the happy news of his coronation, which was flashed throughout the length and breadth of this great empire and celebrated amidst a united people's rejoicings and enthusiasm. He fervently trusted that the God of all nations would be pleased to give him health and strength, to continue his beneficient and enlightened rule for long years to come. He (Wor. Bro. Dr. Nanavatty) added that there was a peculiar appropriateness, in the brethren of Lodge Salem tendering their respectful sympathy with the Royal Family at a time when a dark cloud (now happily changed into sunshine) hung like a pall over this vast empire and again in expressing their rejoicings on the King's happy recovery, for did they not claim a distinguished member of the Royal Family viz H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught (who he believe had some years ago done them the honour of visiting their lodge) as a brother and an honorary member of this Lodge. It must also be remembered that His Majesty King Edward VII. had a special claim upon them, for up till very recently, he was graciously pleased to fill the high post of Patron of all Scottish Free masonry in India.

He then formally moved the following Resolution:—

"That the brethren of Lodge Salem No. 563 S.C beg to express their humble thankfulness to God for His Mercy in restoring their beloved King-Emperor Edward VII to health again and to put on record their sense of great gratification and rejoicing on hearing of this happy news; as well as to tender their humble but most sincere and respectful congratulations to him and to the Royal family on his recovery and on the happy and glorious event of his coronation."

This resolution was seconded by Rt. Wor. Bro. B. F. Vakil who in a few well chosen words said that he and all the brethren had heard with much delight and satisfaction the able and excellent speech made by Wor. Bro. (Dr) B.H. Nanavatty. He cordially endorsed the loyal sentiments of the speaker and joined with him in wishing H M, King Edward VII long life and prosperity.

This was also supported by Bro. C. Knowles and passed unanimously amidst applause.

WHEN Mr. Carnduff reverts to the Legislative Department as Deputy Secretary, at the end of the present month, on the arrival of Mr. Lawrence, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, no other change will occur for the time being in the Department, as Mr. Greeven will be retained on special duty in connection with the Civil Procedure Code Bill. Mr. Greeven is known as a District Judge of approved sagacity, and his practical experience of the working of the Code should stand him in good stead in his present difficult task.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE STEAMER NITHSDALE AGROUND.

REPORTED LOSS WITH MANY LIVES.

THE Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following message from Lloyds Agent at Colombo :—"Amra arrived to-day with the boatswain of the steamer Nithsdale which went aground in Cardiva Channel. He reports that the vessel came off the reef but its subsequent fate is unknown though she is possibly still afloat and making for Bombay. Ask all steamers to keep a look out and report any news." Ship owners and agents are requested to direct their Companies Commanders to keep a good look out for the vessel and report any news.

The steamer Nithsdale belongs to Messrs. McKill and Company of Glasgow, and is a steel screw steamer of 2,234 tons registered and 3,478 gross. She was built at Newcastle in 1900 by Messrs. Tyne I. S. B. and Company Ld. Her dimensions are 335 feet length ; 48 feet breadth, and 24·7 feet depth. She is under the command of Captain G. Haddin. She left Newcastle on the 22nd June and arrived at Manilla on the 11th July, She was on her return voyage.

A Colombo telegram states :—

The Steamer Amra, which arrived from the Maldive Islands yesterday wither she had proceeded to bring the Sultan of the Maldives on a visit to Colombo, brought a part of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Nithsdale which foundered during the night of the 10th instant.

The Captain and 14 officers and crew on board at the time are supposed to have gone down with her.

The crew, who arrived by the Amra, went ashore at Gafaun Island, situated about two miles from the scene of the wreck, on the evening of the 10th instant. When they awoke next morning the steamer had disappeared.

It was a squally night and it was supposed that the Nithsdale slipped from the reef into deep water.

The Amra was at Male at the time of accident and the news was conveyed to the Sultan who requested the captain of the Amra to go to the rescue.

The Amra arrived off the reef on the 12th instant, the Nithsdale having sunk previously as already stated.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Monday.—Pressure has changed by small amounts. The residual depression in the west of the United Provinces has redeveloped slightly. Moderate to heavy showers have fallen in parts of Upper Burma, Assam, North Bengal, and Behar. Dinajpur has received six and a half inches, Kindat 4, Jalpaiguri 3, Cheerapoonjee and Gaya two inches. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast and moderate to heavy rain in the West Deccan. Ahmednagar has received 6 inches, Sholapur 4 and Goa 2 1-2 inches. Winds are light and unsteady and rain is advancing on the West Coast. The shallow depression in the United Provinces is not of much importance, but it may give showers in that area.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer Chusan, Captain C.L. Daniel, which arrived in harbour yesterday from China via intermediate ports, reports having experienced rainy weather and westerly swell. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismaila, Captain W. Frey, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, reports having met with strong south westerly winds, and high sea with thick weather. The same company's steamer Scindia, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta, reports having met with a heavy westerly swell and heavy rain along the coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain Crop prospects good.

Hissar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton, tilseed and food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Agra—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Beawar—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally.

Amraoti—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Khamgaon—Looks like rain. All crops doing well.

Dhulia—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent.

Jalgaon—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Broach—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop excellent.

Viramgam—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dholera—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton prospects much improved. Excessive rain in Eastern districts. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli—Continues cloudy, more rain wanted generally Cotton sowing begun. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather

Barsi—Drought still continues, Rain much needed generally,

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Esplade. In.	Esplade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	50	58	52	37	52	79	54	34
Monday, 15th Sept	00	70	00	73	01	09	01	39
Total	51	28	53	10	53	88	55	83
Total fall to Sept. 15th 1901.	83	08	84	05	87	46	74	93
Total fall to Sept. 15th 1900.	69	31	70	77	63	63	66	55

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	24
September 15th, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	36
Total	0	60

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen generally, the rise being moderate in Sind, Guzarat and near Bombay and slight elsewhere. It is above normal everywhere except on the Malabar Coast, Gradients are slight.

The wind is from north-east south-east at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Colombo, and west-north-westerly to south-south-westerly elsewhere. Calms and very light winds have prevailed except at Karachi, Jamnagar, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and Belgalore where it has been moderate.

The variations of the extreme temperatures are small generally except at Lahore where the maximum is 14 in defect and at Deesa where it is 5° in excess.

The maximum temperature varied from 106 at Jacobabad to 78 at Belgaum and the minimum from 82 at Jacobabad to 66 at Bangalore.

Fine weather with passing clouds has been general and thunder-storms have occurred at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Khandwa.

Heavy rain has fallen at Ahmednagar (5·85) and Sholapur (3·71), over an inch at Ratnagiri (1·41), Karwar (1·23) and Bijapur (1·22), and light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast and at Colombo, Madras, Secunderabad, Goa, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Poona, Bombay, Akola, Neemuch, Rajkot, Allahabad and Cawnpore.

With the disappearance of south-westerly winds along the West Coast, the rainfall has almost ceased in Berar, the Central Provinces, Guzarat, Rajputana and is now chiefly confined to the West Coast and Deccan, where weather still continues favourable for more rain.

The weekly telegrams from the trades region show that there was a rapid rise of pressure at Mauritius and a brisk rise at Zanzibar and the Seychelles. Winds were fresh to strong south-easterly at Mauritius and the Seychelles, while they were moderate to light southerly at Zanzibar. Mauritius and Zanzibar each report half an inch of rain. Weather was normal at Mauritius and Zanzibar during the week. At time of despatch of the message the barometer appeared to be falling fast at the Seychelles, where the rainfall of the season has been less than usual.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,355 tons, Captain S R Hardley, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Bombay Japan Mail Steamship Company's steamer Muke Maru, 2,080 tons, Captain M Yagi, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and 2 cabin passengers.

THE Steamer Elmdene, 1251 tons, Captain R J Fisher, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow 28th Augst via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Ismaila, 3387 tons Captain W Frey which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 2nd September, brought a Cargo of rice and General and two passengers.

THE Australian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Marquis Bacquehem arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Triest with the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Farmer, Consul Iehlitschka, Dr A Kanitz, Mr Ernst Menenhofer.

THE Hansa Line steamer Brounfels, 1,888 tons, Captain H Elles, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Antwerp 10th August, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain C H Sharp, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 25th August brought a general cargo and Mrs Simpson. Mrs Gomell and child and two deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,657 tons, Captain M Reising, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, 11th August with a general cargo and 57 cases of explosives. During the voyage she spoke the steamer Queen Louise, which asked the assistance of a doctor in the Red Sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Company's steamer Chusan, 4,636 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 26th August via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—N V Dhunjeebhoy, Captain Baucroft, Master B Russell, Mr and Mrs Coffin, Mrs Abdool Hoosein and two children, Mr Kbaik and two deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Magdala	Capt G H Howett, R N	Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	
* 4 Torpedo Boats		
R I M S Clive	Comdr A J G Piffard	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp	Criuser,

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G J Baugh	Indian Marine

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pemba	986	Grand			M M & Co
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Hirst			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Raddock			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Narayendas
Ikhona	3383	Willsher			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Radcliffe			M M & Co
Pachumba	514	Hodgson			M M & Co
Wildenfels	3657	Reising			Glade & Co
Ernest Simons		Dupny-Fromy			M Marit & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel	Havre	22-9	M M & Co
B	Aleppo	2537	Rayward	Hull	16 9	F M & Co
C & R	Braunfels	1888	Ellis	Karachi	22-9	Glade&Co
K	Elindene	1251	Fisher			F Muir & Co
L	Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	Singapore	17-9	B&PSNCo
M	Naderi	1169	Little			B & P S N Co

30 Tons Crane.

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	16-9	Shpr'd & Co
Courland		Esmail	Marmagoa	17-9	Shpr'd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Chusan s	Daniel	Hongkong, Aug 26
	Marq Bacquehem	Rassovich	Triest, Aug 26
	Wildenfels s	Reising	Hamburg, Aug 11
	Ernest Simons s	D Fromy	Marseilles

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Doo Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, &c
	Okhla s	Skinner	Calcutta

THE steamer City of Perth entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11—Steamers Lai Sang B, Todd, Hongkong 21st, Ujina B, Stewart, Bombay, 2nd September. touched nil,

DEPARTURES.

Sept 11—Steamers Mascotte, Kerbela, Pongola, Clan Monroe, City of Bombay and Schonfels.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Arrived from
6	Tur o	Batoum
7	Clewatis	Batoum
9	Ranantlier	Bremen
10	Nizam	
10	Vortigern	Calcutta
11	Clan Ranald	Chittagong
12	Nuddea	Vizagapatam
12	Nairung	Bombay

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Rewa left to-day evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this moring.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss "Imperator" from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th inst. and is due here on the 19th inst, at daybreak. The same Coy's ss "Austria", from Bombay, left Colombo, for Calcutta on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

The same Coy's ss "Silesia", from Calcutta, left Madras for Trieste on the 13th inst. The ss "Trieste (belonging to the same Company), from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 15.

H. M. S. Fox, from Trincomalee, arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—68 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2000 cwt cottonseed, Wagjee Bechor.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—105 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales skins and hides, H M Abca ; 60 bales skins and hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 17 bales carpets, G H Mahomed ; 8 cwt fishmaws, 8 Bhimjee ; 2000 white beans, 1000 cwt jowaree, A Blascheck and Co ; 330 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 195 cwt horns, A Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Lord Kelvin s—750 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Lord Kelvin s—500 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee and Oomersey ; 27 cwt bees wax, R Dossa and Co ; 25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Port Stephens s—1018 cwt linseed, M Vulubdas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—40 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 21 tons blackwood, M M Abdoolally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 onions, M M Hajee Jan Mahomed ; 5 cwt kismise, N C Bheania ; 63 cwt sandlewood, 13 cwt lawa wood, P F Talati.

Muke Maru s—500 cwt onions, Hajee Ooman Aba,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday, the 18th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

3. It is noticed for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance, Dress, &c., will be noticed hereafter.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

YOUR SERVANTS
WILL PROBABLY WANT
THEIR COATS
RENEWED
THIS YEAR.
MAKE THEM
HAPPY
BY GIVING THEM CLOTHES
MADE OF THE
"LALIMLI"
PURE WOOL
MATERIALS.

BROADCLOTHS

In Black, Blue, Green, Khaki, Scarlet, etc., at Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54 inches wide,

All guaranteed genuine PURE WOOL throughout.
No shoddy mixtures palmed off on an unwary public.

CHAPKANS, etc., made to order if desired.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
AND
ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

BABY
GRAND
PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT
INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

IF A MAN suffers with Nervo-vita Debility, weakness, or incapacity, he is unhappy. Lost or failing vitality causes more misery to both married and single men than any other ailment. By my exclusive methods cure and restoration to full vigour I guarantee. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special Complaints, Blood, Skin Bladder, Kidneys. Treated with skill and success. Correspondence invited. Sacredly confidential. Address, J. A. MAGINN, M. D., 61 Dharamtala, Street Calcutta.

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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE
PIANOLA
The most perfect Pianoforte player of the 20th Century can be seen and heard at our Show Rooms.

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FORT, BOMBAY,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1902.

AN ARMY HORSE LEAGUE.

MAJOR-GENERAL Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, has a timely article in the new number of the "Empire Review" in which he makes suggestions for the formation of an Army Horse League. The experiences of the Remount Department in connection with the South African demand should have taught the country a lesson it ought not to forget, and General Tyler forces home that lesson. Accepting the assurance of Sir Walter Gilbey that Great Britain requires 30,384 horses every year more than she breeds, and that the position is going from bad to worse, General Tyler appeals to the large number of Britons animated by patriotism and imbued with a love of their country, to combine in an effort to rescue the Empire from a situation at once humiliating and perilous. He would call upon Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other dependencies of the Crown to help in the formation of the League. His proposals are that an Army Horse League be formed, each member of which would engage to breed or rear a horse or horses suitable for the service, and that if a member be so circumstanced as to be able to comply that he should give help and assistance to other members who cannot, through the League or otherwise, and thus contribute to the benefit and furtherance of the scheme. He would have members of the League agree to give Government the right of pre-emption of any horses bred by themselves, and not required for breeding purposes, at the age of four years, and at a fixed price whenever Government require them, and further, for the formation of a reserve, every horse bred under the auspices of the League, to whomsoever he may belong, shall in case of war be placed at the disposal of Government at a price and under conditions to be determined. Finally, the General recommends that British subjects in all parts of the world shall be invited and be entitled to become members of the League, and they be asked to form kindred branches and administer them. That, in brief, is General Tyler's scheme; in commending it to notice he urges that if our army be mounted on all sorts of horses in the haphazard way which has before been adopted in South Africa, we shall be at a great disadvantage should the enemy possess large reserves of suitable horses in which to draw, as is the case with Continental Armies. General Tyler is not an alarmist, but he tells his readers that the position is this: that while numerous, wealthy and influential societies are engaged in producing horses and ponies for purposes of pleasure and profit, no one, except to some extent in Ireland, appears to think worthy of attention the breeding of the only class of animal indispensable when the columns of the enemy are advancing and the honour and safety of the empire are threatened.

The necessity for some such steps as are suggested by General Tyler has already been recognised by the War Office, and a special Commission appointed to report on the subject of horse-breeding made certain recommendations to the War Office. But in the opinion of General Tyler, as well as of other prominent officers, they would not be likely to produce the desired effect. General Tyler's scheme would have been certain of success if it had been propounded at the time the Remount Scandals were before the public. It may be successful now, but he gives the horse-dealing and breeding community credit for a large share of permanent loyalty when he writes of their breeding troop-horses for the common weal. Appeals during paroxysms of effervescent patriotism are those which produce most immediate results, and we are inclined to regret that he did not strike while the iron was hot. But provided the patriotic spirit is still above zero in the breasts of those who were recently vociferating "God Save the King", Generals Tyler's scheme is the best yet propounded. He protests against payment of higher prices for remounts, doubting whether any sum in excess of the contract price which a Government could ask for, with any hope of securing the sanction of Parliament, would be sufficient to furnish the requisite impulse to horse-breeding for the Army. Over a million sterling goes to the foreign breeder every year for military remounts. By increased breeding of the class of horses required, the outflow of money might be prevented. And General Tyler admitting that breeding army-horses at barely remunerative prices may not be an occupation at which much glory can be obtained, there must be many people who, if they thought that by breeding or assisting others to breed army-horses they were conferring substantial benefit on their country, would gladly undertake the work. Under this impression, therefore, the General, who writes from Simla, appeals to the large number of Britons animated by patriotism and imbued with a love of their country, to combine in an effort to rescue the empire from a position which is at once humiliating and perilous. The situation is as bad in India as it is in England, and the outlook is the more alarming when we find that each year the output of troop-horses by home-breeders diminishes.

As President of the Indian Horse and Mule Breeding Commission in India, General Tyler had unequalled opportunities for acquiring information, and he asserts that the sires required to produce such types as are wanted exist only in small quantities. General Sir John Watson who purchases for the Indian Government, informed the Commission that he had the greatest difficulty in finding compact horses with well formed forelegs and sound strong feet, that thoroughbred horses are for the most part bred for galloping under light weights, and that propelling power is the predominant factor in the racer's conformation, while, shoulders, forelegs and feet are secondary considerations. Similar complaints were made regarding the thoroughbred horses of Australia, of which India takes a considerable number as stallions. Furthermore thoroughbreds are nearly all above the standard of height. Horses of 15·1 are wanted, and the first point General Tyler would have his league turn its attention to is the production of suitable sires of which both India and South Africa will require large numbers. The General in his article sketches his conception of an Army Horse League, of the type of horse required, and the method of breeding him; and though he is "far from supposing that this plan or any other will provide the vast number of horses necessary for a campaign, it may serve to show the breeders of the empire what is really wanted". If the plan is to succeed, it is necessary that it should be taken up by Government, and if regarded with favour by the Imperial Government, Colonial Governments, the General thinks, will almost certainly fall into line while numbers would find full occupation in providing for the wants of their own Governments for some time to come. There is no reason why the best specimens of the carefully bred army-horse, in any part of the world, should not acquire a special value of their own, as is the case with the best specimens of other breeds, and General Tyler's plan to bring this about is undoubtedly worth trying. He recommends it because the work, begun as a duty, may result in a profit. If it began in a certain profit—secured a Government subsidy, it might have a better chance of success, and Government might also find that in the long run to the enable the League to make a start, by granting it pecuniary assistance, would be a useful economy.

"P. T. BARNUM, SHOWMAN AND HUMOURIST".

IN the current number of the "Century Magazine" is an appreciation of the late Mr. P. T. Barnum, America's greatest showman, that is if the mythical Artemus Ward be excluded from the list of showmen prodigies which America has produced. When a man has achieved fame, it is always interesting to learn something about the minor matters of his life, to get an insight into his personal character, if possible, to lift the veil on his domestic affairs. It is this that often gives us taste for biography, and it is certainly the reason that interviewers thrive. Mr. Barnum owed his success to his capability of self-advertisement. His fertile brain never lost a single opportunity of bringing himself and his show before the notice of the public. One of his most characteristic freaks was to procure a monstrous elephant and use it for ploughing the land around his home and within sight of the railway line. He knew that this would bring him more advertisement and better advertisement in the public press than he could possibly buy, and he realised, moreover, what it is to be feared showmen, on a less grandiose scale than Mr. Barnum, do not realise that a spontaneous and unsolicited testimonial was far more valuable than a dozen secured by the importunate badgering of newspaper men. But although Mr. Barnum was such a keen business man and so fond of self-advertisement, though he loved the title of "Prince of Showmen" better than he would have done a title conferred by princes, his heart was not only in money-making. In the first place he was a humourist of the very first water, and never lost an opportunity of playing a practical joke upon any one great or small whom he might come across. Sometimes he fell himself into the trap he had laid for others, but it is interesting to learn that after all it was not Barnum, but his business-manager, who was the victim of the "Cherry-coloured cat" fraud. Barnum was just as pleased when he was the victim of such a hoax as when he had successfully played one off upon someone else, and he was never known to resent anything of that sort. When money was involved in such a prank he always paid up like a man, although he had been "done." His most pleasing characteristic was his generosity and love of children. He has been known to take his monstre procession half a mile out of its course in order to please a sick child, and he once gave up a day's pleasure in order to take a bouquet and a bottle of wine to another little invalid whom he had never even seen or heard of previously. When one thinks of Barnum, the typical American bouncing advertiser always comes to mind, but it is very pleasing to find that this Yankee bluster did not really extend beyond his business, and never found a place in his private life.

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

A CHINESE resident in England has been enlightening our home contemporaries on the subject of likin and telling them what it means for Britain and for China. The likin question, he emphatically asserts, is a matter that principally lies between the great Yangtse Viceroys, General Yuanshikkai, the Viceroy of the capital province, and the Viceroy of Canton, and our own Government. The Foreign Office will need to discover a "modus vivendi" quickly with America and Japan. After that the task of our Minister at Peking should prove an easy one, because the trade of Russia and France is either affected not at all, or only very slightly. China's great highway being her waterways, which are likely to remain so for goods traffic, despite the inevitable advent of the iron horse, we ought at least to be able to protect our vessels upon them, both from illegal detention and exactions, as well as the attentions of pirates and robbers under the new order of things. Germany at least evidently intends to do so, for she is busily building river gunboats for China which can blow ours out of the water. It is an error to suppose, says he, that the real gain to the Chinese Government, or, rather, to the Viceroys, is to have likin recognised officially by the Foreign Office. This has unfortunately been done. Their real gain is rather, as the Viceroys declare, that the active support of Great Britain will be enlisted for the cause of law, order, and progress which these enlightened officials represent. Also the new tariff will decrease the danger of a great increase of smuggling. At the present time one man in Canton alone has invested in eleven launches (small steamers which are engaged in the contraband trade), and hundreds of armed vessels, manned by desperate characters, on the inland waters, ever ready to assist in producing a local rebellion.

JAPAN AND HER MINERALS.

IN an article in "Commercial Intelligence," Mr. F. Schroeder, to whose contributions we have already called attention. writes of Japan's mining industry. In England, he remarks, a miner who sends up shale instead of coal or mixed with coal is fined, for on the uniform quality of coal turned out by the mine depends its business. The miner controls himself, therefore, and the shale is used to fill up worked-out galleries, or sent up to be used in making roads or for filling up of swamps. It is not wasted, but all shale is cleared away first. In Japan, however, the mine-owner considers everything that is sent up as "coal" and "sells" it for coal. The shale, therefore, is mixed with the coal, and the Japanese mine-owner would simply consider a man a fool if he did not sell shale for coal if he could do so. There is constant trouble therefore from that cause, and the fact that shale comes from the same place as coal, to the Japanese mine-owner, seems to be quite incontrovertible proof of the very self-evident proposition that it cannot be wrong to sell it together with the coal, and to separate shale from the coal, to him, would appear as going to a great deal of trouble to throw away good money. There is an unlimited supply of coal in the country, and it is a matter for regret that the output should not be properly graded, and dishonest practices put a stop to. More might be done with the mineral resources if Japan would go abroad for assistance. but Mr. Schroeder shows that capital is not to be found in Japan for the purpose, and Japanese legislation and unworkable mining regulations have erected an all but insurmountable barrier to the introduction of foreign capital to develop the mineral resources of Japan. For some reason or the other—no doubt as clear as the light of day to the Japanese Government and to its legal advisers—but inscrutable to practical men of business, foreigners can only acquire mining rights and real estate by forming a so-called "Japanese juridical person." Our allies have still very much to learn.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Massilia, with the outward Mails of the 5th September, left Aden at 1 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

LORD KITCHENER will arrive in Bombay on the 28th November, and Sir Power Palmer will sail from Bombay on the 29th. It is now definitely decided that Lord Kitchener will act as Umpire-in-Chief at the Delhi Manœuvres.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd August 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 57,991 maunds and Rs. 40,283 in the earnings.

WE regret to record the death, at Simla, of Mrs. Brereton, the wife of Mr. A. Brereton, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

IT was at first expected that Mr. Fraser, on handing over charge of the Central Provinces to Mr. Hewett on the 15th instant, would take short leave, but we now learn that he proceeds direct to Simla to take up the initiatory work of the Police Commission, and will be joined by Mr. H. A. Stuart, Secretary to the Commission.

THE Simla Municipality has adopted the scheme under which the Secretary will in future be an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, appointed for three years on combined emolument amounting to about Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The United Provinces' Government have been asked to lend an officer.

A CASE in illustration of the average Indian's horror of surgical operations has just been reported. A rich Hindu landowner, who has never been ill in his life, was recently attacked by a carbuncular abscess on the thigh. The European doctor advised an operation, but the very sight of the lancet drove the patient to the resolution to die rather than submit to the operation. Subsequently the pain became so insufferably excruciating that he, in a fit of despair, deliberately committed suicide.

IT may now be said generally of the kharif crops all over India that the recent renewal of the rainfall has effectually saved them, and the danger is quite over. Of course, those crops which withered during the long break drop out of calculation, but the irrecoverable area is comparatively small, and, on the whole, it may happily be said that the kharif season is a good one. As regards the rabi crops, the situation is still dependent on the behaviour of the remaining monsoon, and also, in Upper India, upon the timeliness of the winter rains.

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA has arrived in Simla, and is the guest of Major-General Sir E. G. Barrow. His object in visiting India, to which country he is no stranger, is to study the administration of the Army, and specially the working of Supply and Transport. This he does in his capacity as one of the principal Intelligence Officers of the Japanese Army. He will not have much time for his intended tour in India, as he is due back in Japan early in November for the big manœuvres there. This fact, by the way, disposes of the conjectural statement that General Fukushima intends to be present at the Delhi Manœuvres.

GRADUALLY Bengali youths repairing to England for education are coming to change the objects of their pursuit, says a native correspondent. The Civil Service is now on the point of being given up, the impression being strong that it has now, for various reasons, become almost inaccessible to Indians. Many yet go in for Law, but hardly with any degree of enthusiasm, for briefless Indian Barristers are now the rule rather than the exception. The recent departures are science, agriculture, engineering, technical arts, fine arts, and even music, although there have been yet but few aspirants in each of these branches of knowledge.

Two Bengali social novels that have just made their appearance are attracting much notice. The one pourtrays the Bengali character during ante-British days as superior in most respects to its present day manifestation. The other narrates the lives of two Hindu girls of the time, one of whom is brought up in the orthodox style, follows the Hindu ideal of a woman's existence and becomes happy and blessed in life, while the other is thoroughly Anglicized, becomes a veritable "Memsahib" and leads a cultured, but an unhappy, fruitless old maid's life. The book is an attack on the Anglicisation of the ideal of woman's life noticeable in certain reformed communities in Bengal and now seriously invading the precincts of the orthodox Hindu home.

LADY CURZON has a deep interest in, and admiration for, the higher kinds of Indian art work, and has succeeded in communicating some of her enthusiasm on the subject to various influential friends at Home and in America by means of handsome presents. It is probably not generally known that Her Excellency's sympathetic imagination had something to do with the original happy conception of the great Indian Art Exhibition in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and that Her Excellency is now watching with close interest the detailed development of the scheme. Further, we have just heard that at the Durbar on the 1st January, Lady Curzon will wear a dress of exclusively Indian manufacture. A fortunate Delhi craftsman, whose unique skilfulness was one of Dr. Watt's many discoveries during his tour, has secured the order for this dress-piece, which will be in the main idea of its design a gorgeous piece of silk embroidery-work in imitation of peacock feathers.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING WELL.

IT is important for some people to be rich, for others to be economical, for others to be up to date, for others to be clever, for others to be industrious, but there is only one thing that it is important for everybody to be, and that is—to be well. And why is it important for every one to be well? The answer is easy—because nearly all of us are not well. There is scarcely a man over 25 in the civilized world who has not at least one ailment. Liver, dyspepsia, headaches, nerves, loss of teeth and hair, bad sight, rheumatism, gout—these and many others are the common ailments of humanity. It is because we are ill that it is important for us to be well. It is not important for the millionaire to be rich, nor for the hardworking man to be earnest, nor for the careful man to be economical. In every case it is important for a man to be something that he is not, because in no case is a man what he ought to be. It is therefore important for all of us to be well, because that is what we ought to be and that is what we are not. So much for the theory of the subject. Now from a historical point of view.

In the beginning there was no such thing as illness. Our primal parents Adam and Eve were well. Now when people are absolutely and perfectly well, it is important for them to be ill, otherwise they do not grasp the many sidedness of life. For instance, those who are absolutely and perfectly well can never know the felicity of getting better. If you have been ill, if every slightest noise has jarred on you, if you have felt your heart beat faint and your breath come heavy, if you have looked with loathing on the light of day, was it not worth it all to be out again in the sunshine with your friends by your side and the strength coming back and life a very pleasant thing? And so it was that for our primal parents it was important to be ill; for so it is that the metal is tried whether it be pure gold or only an alloy. In any case it is satisfactory to note, from a male point of view, that it was the woman who brought illness into the world when she took the forbidden fruit, and ever since then she has been expiating her fault, nursing the sick and wounded.

It would be impossible to trace the growth of the world from a state of almost absolute health to a state of almost absolute illness. Yet it seems clear that our ancestors of some hundred years ago were stronger and fitter than we are to-day, and that civilization has scarcely conferred any benefit upon us, without at least one new illness being added to the doctor's list. And so, as we became more civilized we became more ill, until now that we have reached a truly dizzy height of civilsation, we have also reached a truly dizzy height of illness. And yet such is the beautiful arrangement of the world scheme that every illness brought with it a remedy and so we are not much worse off than our ancestors were. This is essentially a world of compensations despite what grumblers may say, and every bad time must sooner or later give way to a good time, and the worse the bad time be so much the better is the good time. And so, if we are more often ill than our ancestors were we enjoy more recoveries unless it be that we do not recover but pass into the infinitely potential unknown which for some strange reason most of us so much dread.

Of course it is possible that my statement that this is an age of almost universal illness may be disputed—there are people who will dispute anything. Indeed I have heard of a body of lunatics, originating like many other strange things in America, who hold the view that there is no such thing as illness in the world. These people would, if asked, deny that certain pills were worth a guinea [illegible] box and would tell you that genuine calomel a[illegible] even these two marvellous specifics, chlorodyne [illegible] soothing syrup were of no use to the world. [illegible] them, however, I do not desire to argue. If [illegible] a wall staring me in the face no amount of [illegible]ances that it is really not there will make m[illegible] on and knock my head against it. It seem[illegible] that my statement scarcely requires proof. Ho[illegible] doctors are there and how rapidly is their [illegible] increasing? How many pages of the [illegible] paper are occupied by advertisements o[illegible] medicines? How many millionaires ha[illegible] their fortunes out of pills? How many [illegible] are without at least one medicine bottle[illegible] many men walk about with a bottle of som[illegible] tabloids in their pockets? Most importan[illegible] how many health and diet systems a[illegible] Answer these questions truthfully to you[illegible] you will agree with me that the world is [illegible] ill, despite what Mrs. Eddy may say to the[illegible]

If we are ill, however, it is some cons[illegible] know that the number of remedies is a[illegible] calculable and that they are not the secret p[illegible] of a few, as in the dark days, but may be[illegible] rule on fowarding so many stamps togeth[illegible] book of testimonials. It is with these reme[illegible] I propose to deal. I divide them into 3 [illegible] (1) Patent medicines. (2) Systems. (3) [illegible]

Patent medicines,—I am unable to g[illegible] date of the first patent medicine because [illegible] know it, but I think it would be correct to sa[illegible] patent medicines have come into prominence a[illegible]pularity during the last 50 years. During these [illegible] the world began to recognise that it was very ill[illegible] patent medicine vendors themselves were la[illegible] responsible for this. They saw that the world was [illegible] and they told it what was the matter with it. T[illegible] spoke of neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, g[illegible] rheumatism, impaired vitality, debility, brain f[illegible] weakness, nervous exhaustion, breakdown, ave[illegible]sion to society, lassitude, giddiness, loss [illegible] memory,—and the miserable world recognised that it was suffering from these things. Then they brought their remedies—pills, syrups, salts, tonics, tabloids &c, each guaranteed to cure not one but every ailment, and all accompained with a book of testimonials. O these wonderful testimonials! what marvellous people they tell of! There is the lady (Mrs. X) who lay on her back for fifteen years, had the services of 15 doctors, grew weaker, and weaker (what a reserve power she must have had!) and finally when the grave was yawning at her feet took two boxes of somebody's pills with the wonderful result that in a week she was out of bed and now walks 15 miles every day and does not know what it is to be ill. Why have I never met this lady? Why do none of my lady friends walk 15 miles every day? Why have none of my lady friends wasted away for 15 years? And yet you can see the lady's real name if you like to go to the office of the medicine. Somehow we do not often go. Then there is the man of 70 who feels like 40 and wants a dozen more bottles of the vitalizer. Oh, the callous cruel conduct of the medical profession as disclosed in these testimonial books! The horrid doctors who wont attend people unless they are paid their fees! The foolish doctors who don't understand that dizziness, headaches, lassitude, disinclination to work (a common symptom!) are only a very simple matter after all and may be cured for 5s! Why wont doctors admit that there are more remedies than are known in their pharmacopia? Why do they sneer at patent medicine and then write out a prescription which amounts to the same thing but is colored differently! How the testimonial books expose the medical profession! Why should we pay large fees to doctors, when by a few bottles of somebody's syrup costing a few shillings we may be cured of all the ills this flesh is heir to? Then the people in the testimonial books come from all over the world, Balham, Greenock, Aberdeen, Llilfcheon, Madras, New York, Chicago, the seat of the war,—it doesn't matter where you go you will find the patent medicine and its consumer. In palaces and hovels, in tropics and arctic regions, by sea and on land they are there—the pills, the syrups, the tonics, the wines. And yet the world is still very ill!

I cannot leave the patent medicine without referring for a moment to its literary side. It encourages literature and art. The best artists are engaged to illustrate its benefits, the best novelists write for it. Who has not read some such story as this in the paper—"the traveller rested for a moment on the parapet of the little bridge. He was dust stained, footsore and weary. Twenty years! Ah! how long it seemed! Then he was but a boy of 18 and she but 15. And now after all these years they were to meet again. It was true he did not look 38. He might easily have passed, for 25. There were no furrows on his forehead, no crowsfeet round his eyes, no baldness on his head. He was proudly conscious of the fact. And she! Would time have worked its ravages on her?

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DIPLOMATISTS' FALL.

RENCH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA RECALLED AGAINST HIS WILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Marquis de Montebello, the French Ambassador to Russia, has returned to Paris. In an interview he confirmed the statement which had been made in the Press that he was recalled against his will.

THE TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

VIOLENT SPEECHES BY IRISH LEADERS.

A meeting of 20,000 people was held in the Phœnix Park at Dublin under the presidency o the Lord Mayor who denounced the proclamation of the Crimes Act in Dublin.

Mr. Dillon. M. P., and Mr. O'Brien, M. P., made violent speeches and declared that the proclamation would increase tenfold the power of the Irish League.

SIAM AND THE MALAY STATES.

THE QUESTION OF KELANTAN.

BRITISH INTERVENTION.

A despatch from Saigon states that 300 British troops have occupied the Malay Principality of Kelantan at the request of the Sultan of the State.

[Recently Siam has been making claims over certain of the independent Malay States which cannot be justified. A few months since the Raja of Patavi was kidnapped by the Siamese Government who claimed that his Highness was merely a Governor under Siam. At the time of his forcible removal it was stated that the Raja had given offence by making overtures for British protection, The question of Kelantan has been a subject of interest for some time, Siam having been advised to assert claims of sovereignty which are absolutely without foundation, The situation has apparently driven the Sultan to seek British protection.]

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MR. ROOSEVELTS' PROSPECTS.

POLITICAL TIDE IN HIS FAVOUR.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

[illegible] ican opinion is enormously increasing in [illegible] President Roosevelt's renomination for the [illegible] y. The latest Republican State Conventions [illegible] iastically adopting him.

[illegible] ROM OUR ORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

[illegible] an Special cablegram states :— [illegible] rk papers discussing the propects [illegible] al election of 1904 state that the [illegible] trongly in favour of Mr. Roosevelt [illegible] candidate.

[illegible] GH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

[illegible] LDERSHOT COMMAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

[illegible] ch assumes command at Aldershot [illegible] n elaborate reception is being prepared.

[illegible] VOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

[illegible] ELS CAPTURE A TOWN.

[illegible] VY GOVERNMENT LOSSES.

[illegible] zuelan revolutionists armed with cut- [illegible] sed the town of Losteques and killed 60 [illegible] ded 109 of the Government troops.

THE COLUMBIAN REVOLT.

REBEL SUCCESSES.

PANAMA THREATENED.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The situation in Columbia is serious. The Revolutionists are triumphing everywhere and are approaching Panama and Colon. American Warships have started in order to protest against the revolutionists crossing the Isthmus.

OUTBREAK OF GLANDERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The outbreak of glanders among horses and attle in the Transvaal has reached an acute stage and radical measures are necessary in order to prevent the agricultural resettlement of the country being crippled.

THE CONDITION OF ITALY.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

THE PREMIER'S TOUR.

The Italian Premier has arrived at Naples prior to a tour in the southern provinces in order to study the economic situation with a view to the industrial and commercial development of the country.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Massilia, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a. m, to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo ar rived at Brindisi to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The raising of two extra Companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners and a Fortress Company of Sappers for Aden is now being proceeded with.

It is proposed that spectacles should be issued free to both British and Native troops in cases where, with their aid, soldiers suffering from defects of eyesight would become efficient.

Mr. E. G. COLVIN'S successor in the Thagi and Dacoity Department has not yet been appointed, and it is understood the vacancy is not likely to be filled immediately.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BOER LEADERS IN EUROPE.

FAILURE OF THE GENERALS' MISSION.

IRRECONCILABLES' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

As the result of conferences held between the Boer Generals and Boer Delegates, the Boer Irreconcilables will be asked to moderate their anti-British propaganda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London the 13th inst. states :—

Numerous reports are afloat regarding divisions in the Boer camp. The Brussels correspondents of the "Standard" and "Daily Telegraph" agree in stating that the failure of the Generals' mission in London has led to a complete rupture between them and the Irreconcilables. The Generals attribute their failure to the violent attitude taken up by Mr. Reitz and the defiant language of the Kruger clique,

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 15.

The Club Cup qualifying competition in which the eight best scratch scores compete for the Cup was held this morning. A handicap took place at the same time for two-thirds of the entrance money and was won by Mr. Griffiths with a score of 99 minus eleven equals 88. Mr. Haslope was second with 97 minus seven equals 90.

The eight best scratch scores were Col. Carter 94, Mr. Muir 94, Mr. Anderson, Bombay, 97, Mr. Aitken 97, Mr. Greig 97, Mr. Haslope 97, Mr. Stewart, Black Watch, 98, and Mr. Gibson 98. No good scores were returned, the lowest single rounds being Muir 43 and Aitken 44.

In spite of rain yesterday the ground is hard.

The afternoon competition was for the President's Cup, which was won by Colonel Carter with a 42 and 45 equals 87.

In the handicap at same time: Carter 87 plus two equals 89, divided with Colonel Anderson 48 and 53 minus 12 equals 89. There were 30 entries and rather better scores were made than in the morning.

The Ladies Competition was won by Miss Fredaux 46 and 48 minus 6 equals 88.

ASSAM LABOUR QUESTION.

CONTROVERSY IN THE "TIMES."

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram dated London the 14th instant, states :—There has been an animated correspondence in the "Times" on the Assam labour question between Sir Henry Cotton and the "Times" special correspondent who lately travelled through India.

The "Times" in a leading article expresses surprise at Sir Henry Cotton's attitude, and states it has every confidence in Lord Curzon's handling of the delicate problems arising from the relations between Europeans and the Natives.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PRINCE.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

The Prince of Braganza who was standing his trial on a serious charge has been acquitted.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Captain Mark Leigh Goldie R. H. A. formerly at Dinapore, has been awarded the D. S. O. for services with the Aro expedition in Nigeria.

A DEFEAT FOR SCEPTRE.

Sceptre was beaten on Friday at Doncaster.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Bombay shaped very well in their first match for the Rugby Union Challenge Cup to-day against City and Suburban B team. Bombay won by three goals and two tries or 21 points to nil. In the first half Ward and Cowie made a try each, which, however, not improved on. In the second half, Cowman, Ward and Sargant made a try each, all of which Arnot converted into goals, the last from a difficult angle.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Durand Football Tournament opened to-day in fine weather, the Royal Scots Fusiliers meeting the South Wales Borderers who are soldiers. In the first half the Borderers had somewhat the better of the game and were the first to score, Pugh from right wing finding net with a long shot. In the second half the Fusiliers equalised, Hill centre forward doing the needful. The Borderers then pulled themselves together and Edwards on their behalf put through another goal, thus securing the match by two goals to one. It is understood that a protest has been lodged about the second goal on the ground of handling of ball.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 15.

Lady Wolf Murray this morning opened the 35th annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association at the Hebbat Ranges. The martini Rifle was altogether discarded from the competitions this year.

BANGALORE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The dewan of Mysore, Mr. Krishnamurti, having subscribed Rs. 15,000 to the Bangalore Victoria Memorial Fund, a marble statue of the late queen on the design of the Bombay statue will be ordered at once in time to be unveiled in March by the British resident who retires then. The dewan's handsome donation closes the fund.

RAIN IN SHOLAPUR.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 15.

On last Saturday very heavy rain fell in Sholapur gauging 5 1-2 inches in 3 hours. The whole of the railway and police lines were flooded knee deep, and the central partition wall running down in the centre of the lines fell, luckily nobody was injured.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

FIFTY-EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.

ELEVEN EUROPEANS IDENTIFIED.

BOMBAY MAN AMONG THE KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

The following Europeans killed in the Mangapatnam Railway disaster have been identified :—Driver Macfarlane; Mr. Foulkes, who had just arrived from England to be Loco. Foreman on the East Indian Railway; Under Guard Weston; Mr. Johnson, who was travelling for Messrs. Tawker and Sons; Mother Theresa; Number 10875, R. F. A.; Number 3852, Middlesex Regiment; and three soldiers, whose numbers and names are unknown.

Among the killed also is Lackshumchand Harichand of Bombay. Twelve more bodies o natives of Madras have been identified.

All the Christians and Mohamedans were buried in coffins provided by the Railway Company and the Hindus were cremated.

Messrs. Tawker and Sons state that the safe containing their jewellery, which was in Mr. Johnson's charge, has been received intact.

The official bulletin gives the total number o bodies recovered as 55.

The result of the court of inquiry held yesterday at the scene of the accident by the railway officials and the District magistrate has not been published.

INTERVIEW WITH A SURVIVOR.

Chief Guard Johnstone, the only railway man in the ill-fated train at the time of disaster who escaped, interviewed by the "Madras Mail" representative, stated that before the train had gone into the breach he felt a jerk, heard the panels of the van rattling, and in an instant observed them falling to pieces. The vacuum gauge in his van dropped but the light was burning steadily and did not go out. He applied the brake as soon as he noticed the panels rattling and falling to pieces. He looked out of the window and viewed the situation with a hand lamp. The doors of the Van were jammed tightly and refused to open. He jumped through the window and with the aid of a lamp scrutinised the position of his brake. He found the right front wheel four fingers above the rail and a closer examination showed the bogie third class carriage leaning over the abutment of the bridge in the water. He walked along the footboard and helped some of the passengers to the abutment. One Mahomedan and Private Simpson of the Durhams assisted him in the work of rescue.

All the passengers in the compartments above water were rescued, but those in the compartments in the water refused to move, but did so at day break. Forty-nine passengers were rescued in this manner. He went to the Station for help, but the conduct of the Station Master was not encouraging nor was that of the porters. It was raining very heavily the whole time.

LATER.

The latest information from the scene of the disaster shows that four more bodies have been recovered, three being natives and one that of Sister Joseph of the Ernacolam Convent.

Mr. Shadbolt, the consulting engineer, arrived rom Ootacamund at the scene of the disaster yesterday and held an official inquiry in camera.

The construction of a diversion on the line is pushed on and through running will be established tomorrow.

Meanwhile passengers are being transhipped.

The Bombay Mail arrived at 12 noon to-day. It brought several Mail articles from under the debris.

BISHOP BENZIGIER'S NARRATIVE.

Most of the survivors were conveyed to Madras by special train. They included the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard, Archbishop of Verapoli, the Right Rev. Dr. Benzigier, Coadjutor, Bishop of Quilon, Father Bernard, missionary of Verapoli, Captain Forster, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenants Adderley and Greenwood, R. A. M. C., Mr. Short, a clerk in the Traffic Manager's office, one soldier and about twenty third-class passengers. Father Bernard was admitted into the General Hospital suffering from an injury to his leg, which was crushed in the accident.

The Right Rev. Dr A. Benzigier gives a most thrilling account of the experiences he went through. His Lordship was travelling with His Grace the Archbishop of Verapoli and two priests, who accompanied His Grace. All were bound for Bombay en route for Rome on a visit to the Pope. His Lordship states that all were asleep when he suddenly seemed to see a flash of lightning and felt something strike his head. The flash, he attributes to the gas jet which brightened for a moment before it went out. All was then plunged into darkness. He heard the rushing of water into the carriage which soon was filled. He was lifted on the stream and, as appears to him, carried through the roof of the carriage which gave way. As he emerged, he was enveloped in inky darkness, and heard no sound save that of the rushing and swirling of the torrent and the heavy rain falling at the time, together with loud peals of thunder. The lightning flashed vividly and was blinding. He grasped a floating object and found it to be a carriage cushion. Clinging to this he was hurled along the stream. He then clutched a plank that was being sweapt past him and abandoned the cushion. Twigs, branches, and a quantity of debris were being washed past him all the time. Once or twice he was in the vortex of an eddy; but managed to get out safely. He does not know how long he was carried along in this fashion, At length

HIS FEET TOUCHED GROUND,

but the current was extremely strong. He was waist deep in the water, and he abandoned the plank and stood with the rain mercilessly beating on him. He remained standing thus till daybreak, when he discovered the tops of small trees and some brushwood. He judged the depth of the water on all sides and started to walk cautiously along. The water surrounded him on all sides. He kept a sharp look out to discover a building of any description; but he was handicapped by having lost his spectacles. He then struck on what he thought was a submerged roadway as the soil there was hard and covered with sharp, rugged stones. He waded along this for some distance and then lost all trace of it. Walking was difficult, as he was barefooted. He at last struck the railway line and soon discovered a watchman's hut and made for it. Here he was directed to a village about a mile away, which he reached with difficulty, wading through knee-deep water. Here he changed his wet garments for a cloth kindly lent him by a villager. While he tried to dry his own clothes, he was treated to a most welcome and refreshing draught of milk. A short while after he found that people from the village had visited the scene of the disaster and soon he donned his wet clothes and proceeded there. He then saw the result of the accident. He found he was on the western or Bombay side of the bridge. He was conveyed across the breach by coolies on a plank.

He enquired for his companions, and learned that His Grace had been carried; similarly through the roof of the carriage. His Grace felt for a moment or two that the water was warm and conjectured he had been carried out. He found himself being crushed about the waist. He hurriedly snatched at two planks. His feeling was one of extreme anxiety when he found himself being carried away a great distance by the torrent. When he at last found a foothold he remained standing and with difficulty made his way back to the scene of the accident, at about 9 a. m. Father Bernard was unfortunate enough to be pinned in the carriage, his knee being jammed. He was up to his neck in water, and the stream at times rushed over his head. He was rescued by an Italian miner, who was in the carriage behind.

Father Leo, His Lordship says, escaped by holding on to an iron rail and working his way to the brake-van at the end of the bridge. He had been hanging on this rail for a long while with the waters rushing all round him.

His Lordship adds that the Rev. Mother Teresa, C. T., Superioress of the covent at Erpaculam and her sister, Sister Joseph of the same convent, entered the train at Arkonam, and were also on their way to Bombay to sail by the same steamer. Father Leo remained behind to attend to the wounded and to help the relief parties.

His Lordship recovered his warm soutan and his gold cross, which was rescued from the carriage by Father Leo.

Captain Forster gives his experiences as follows: He was travelling in one compartment and Lieutenants Adderley and Greenwood were in the one next to it. At the time of the accident they were all asleep. There was a sudden and total darkness. He heard the rush of waters, and he and the other two officers remained in the carriage awaiting developments. Their carriage was on the top of the debris of the engine, the tender and the other carriages, and was lying askew. The flashes of lightning were vivid, and they could see the debris being washed away and some of the passengers being hurled away by the steam. Just at the daylight Captain Forster and his brother officers climbed along the footboards of the third class carriage and reached the brake-van on the bridge. The scene is described as a most awful one. Nothing could be done in the shape of rescue work, as an carriage was piled on the top of another, the engine and tender being quite embedded. Captain Forster says that at first no water enter the carriage: but later the carriages begin to sink and the water rose to the top of the seats. He was talking through the window with the other officers, and every moment they expected the carriage to tilt over.

BOMBAY MEN SAVED.

From inquiries made in Bombay it appears that Mr. Amoolakh Khoobchand, the jeweller of Apollo Bunder, received a telegram yesterday morning from the Madras Railway officials announcing that Luckmichand Hamackchand had been identified among the killed, but that Mr. Amoolakh's other nephew Kalidas had not been identified as either injured, killed, or unhurt. Three packages booked by Kalidass had been recovered from the brake-van, and are presumed to contain a portion of the jewellery valued at four lakhs of rupees which was being conveyed by the representatives of the firm from Madras to Bombay. The telegram further stated that many of those killed in the accident had been unidentified; that all the dead had been either buried or cremated, and that there was little hope of recovering articles which were in the wrecked carriages.

The up mail which arrived in Bombay at 5-30 yesterday morning brought four Marwaris (three men and a boy) from the scene of the disaster, all of whom had been rescured from the river after having been about three hours in the water. The men escaped without injury, but the boy had received a cut on his head, which was bound up before he was sent on to Bombay

CRICKET.

PATEL'S ELEVEN VS. GANESHKHIND'S ELEVEN.

POONA, SEPT. 15.

The cricket match between the Patel's eleven and the Ganeshkhind's eleven was played at Ganeshkhind to-day. The match resulted in an easy win by the home team. The scores are :—

PATEL'S ELEVEN.

Dr Pavri c Sprott b Sale	3
Daruwalla c Sale b Deas	0
Tala c and b Deas	0
Nancy b Deas	12
Kharas c Furber b Sale	4
Kirtikar c Deas b Sale	0
Patel b Drysdale	12
Wadia c Drysdale b Murree	9
Pocha b Murree	0
Tilidar not out	7
Barodwalla c Sprott b Murree	3
Extras	10
Total	62

GANESHKIND.

Sale l-b-w Pavri	0
Furber c Kharas b Talla	1
Capt Deas c Daruwalla b Pavri	3
Sprott c Kharas b Pocha	88
Captain Drysdale b Talla	44
Colonel Croly b Kirtikar	11
Major Hazelton c Pocha b Kirtikar	0
Du Bonlay c Talla b Kirtikar	1
Macqueen not out	23
Rodrigues St Nancy b Talla	13
Murree c Pocha b Talla	0
Extras	6
Total	190

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

R. A. COLABA vs. SHROPSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE match in the Rovers' Tournament yesterday evening should have been between the Royal Artillery, Colaba, and the Shropshire regimental team. The Infantry, however, failed to turn up and the match consequently was awarded to the Gunners.

In the absence of the previously arranged fixture a practice game was played between the R. A. and the West Yorkshires. The ground was in a very bad state owing to recent rain, but if the players had not a very comfortable time in consequence, their exhibition provided a great deal of entertainment for the onlookers. In parts the field was a quagmire and the game had features resembling a water polo match. There was an interesting pool in front of the band-stand goal and its negotiation was a source of never ending joy to the crowd. Here and in other parts of the field the players took lengthy dives, which were varied by elongated slides along the muddied turf. In spite of the difficulties of maintaining the upright position the Gunners, who attacked the band stand end in the first half, put on two goals, both being the result of very clever play. Early in the second half they scored another goal. The West Yorks, in the second period, made several attempts to score and on two occasions at least had very hard luck. For the rest they were unable to get past the Gunners' defence, partly because the artillerymen were the better exponents of the art of ground and lofty tumbling. Towards the finish one of the artillery backs in saving did a long slide backwards on his spine and concluded the performance with a back somersault, sitting up in the goal mouth in time to prevent a score. In face of abilities of this order it is not surprising that the West Yorks were unable to register a point. Result :—

Royal Artillery	3 Goals
West Yorks	Nil

THE following is the full list of the draw in the competition :—

FIRST ROUND.

Royal Scots a Bye.

No. 5 Cheshire Regiment vs. Colaba Villa.

No. 1 East Yorks vs. A. and S. Highlanders.

No. 3 R. A. Colaba vs. Shropshire Regiment.

No. 4 Rovers F. C. vs. Warwickshire Regiment.

No. 6 South Lancashires vs. 4th Hussars.

No. 2 West Yorkshires vs. York and Lancashire Regiment.

Bye Oxford Light Infantry.

SECOND ROUND.

A. Winners of No. 1 (Cheshires) vs. Winners of No. 4.

B. Winners of No. 3 (R. A., Colaba) vs. Winners of No. 5.

C. Winners of No. 2 (A. and S. Highlanders) vs. Oxford L. I.

D Royal Scots vs. Winners of No. 6.

SEMI-FINALS.

E. Winners of A. vs. Winners of B.

F. Winners of C. vs. Winners of D.

FINAL.

Winners of E. vs. Winners of F.

The matches are played nightly until the 27th inst.

THE TILAK CASE.

CHARGES OF FORGERY AND FALSE EVIDENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT POONA,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The case arising out of orders passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, District Judge of Poona, on 4th April last, in which he ordered the prosecution of Mr. Tilak under various charges came on hearing before Mr. Clements, First Class Magistrate, to-day. The Hon'ble Mr. Dajee Abaji Khare, assisted by Messrs. Kelkar and Vaidya, appeared for Tilak, the prosecution being represented by Mr. Yenkatrao, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Bhide, pleader.

The charges on which the case was based were set out as follows: Section 211, making a false charge; section 193, fabricating false evidence, or alternative section 465, forgery; section 196, corruptly using as genuine a false document; and section 475, using a counterfeit document.

On the case being called, Mr. Khare raised the question of jurisdiction, urging that the charge under section 211 could not be tried according to the reading of sections 195 and 476, and certain cases given in law reports.

The Magistrate declined to accept the plea and said he would proceed with the case.

Mr. Khare applied for an adjournment that he might make a motion before the High Court on this point.

The Magistrate said he had had time, since the 4th of April, to take that step and would not allow the adjournment.

Mr. Khare applied for a copy of the decision on the point raised for reference to the High Court and the case proceeded.

The first witness called was Bapu Ramchander, clerk in the City Magistrate's Court, to produce the original complaint made by Tilak against Nagpurkar as to certain charges brought against the latter. The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Krishnaji Gopal, a karkun in the District Court, said he knew accused; he had brought miscellaneous applications in court amongst which was a deposition which the accused had sworn. The probate of the will of the late Baba Maharaj had been granted to accused and others.

Mr. Nagpurkar, karbari to Tai Maharaj said he had been in the service of Baba Maharaj for the last 8 or 9 years; Baba died on the 7th August 1897. On the morning of his death he made a will appointing as trustees Tilak, Ganesh, Shrikrishna Kaparde, Shripat, Succaram, Kumboojkar, and one Kirtikar, who was Huzur Chitnes in Kolhapur State and the 5th trustee was himself. Baba Maharaj leaved a widow named Tai Maharaj and a daughter, the estate remained in the possession of the widow. After the death of her husband Tai Maharaj intended to adopt one Bala Maharaj.

The witness having to go for some papers to the District Court, the case was resumed at 1·45 when witness put in certain papers he had brought. The witness also produced the adoption papers, to which he said he had objected and regarding which he had written to Tilak and Khaparde. Tilak and Khaparde had taken Tai Maharaj to Aurangabad from where Tai Maharaj wrote to witness, telling him about the adoption which three of the trustees wished against her and his (witness') wishes.

The Hon. Mr. Khare objected to the letter being put in as it was not relevant to the point at issue. The objection was overruled. Another letter from Tai Maharaj was put in. The witness said he showed these letters to Orkar Kavade and Phatak. Tai Maharaj returned to Poona on the 29th June. On the 30th, accused asked him to withdraw the note of dissent he had written and threatened to remove him from his karbhariship if he refused. He told him he had been appointed karbhari and that accused had no right to cancel the appointment.

He received another letter on 5th July 1901, in which accused said he was disgusted with the minute of dissent witness had written. On 12th July Tilak told him that he had filed a suit against Tai Maharaj and himself. On the same day, in the afternoon, Tilak came in the wada and had a quarrel. The adoption did not them take place. Tilak locked the outer door of the wada and retained the key, refusing to give it. That night Tai Maharaj said she would adopt Bala and Tilak told her that blood would be spilt if she carried out her intentions. Tilak then ordered witness not to stir him and gave him in charge of two guards. At 6 a.m. Bala was removed by Tilak and some 50 people and in the confusion witness escaped. Tai Maharaj's wada was locked up on the 15th and was kept locked till the 20th. Tilak and Kharpade asked witness to come on their side and later asked him to write his reply. The trustees gave witness three months, privilege leave and he was told that Tilak and Kunbojkar were going to institute proceedings against him. Khumbajkar made Tai Maharaj ask witness to consent to the adoption. When a letter was brought for his signature on the 19th July, witness declined to sign as it contained certain aspersion against Tai Bai and witness. He said he was coerced into consenting but now declined. He told Tilak that he was bringing to destruction the estate of Tai Maharaj and Tilak ran at him in anger. He was removed from the room by Dandawate and Kumbojkar who took witness to his room, where he remained senseless for half an hour as a consequence of his exciting interview with the trustees. Later witness was asked to attend a meeting of the trustees but declined and was in consequence dismissed from his office of Kharbari.

Keshev Ramchander, a Brahmin, who was living opposite to Baba Maharaj's wada, said he used to get water from a well in the compound. In July, 1901, the adoption ceremony was to take place when some men who went to take water on that day found the doors locked. They called out for Tilak and saw the watchman asked for the keys. Tilak send the keys, they took water and the doors were again locked up.

The case was adjourned.

SPORTS AT POONA.

LAWN TENNIS AND BADMINTON.

POONA, SEPT. 15.

A first round of open lawn tennis and one of the badminton tournaments were played to-day in the Gymkhana Club before a large gathering of spectators. At badminton in the first round Major Betham and Mr. Swifte beat Messrs Hume and Barraclough; Messrs Arthur and Beale beat Messrs Jackson and Fulton; Mr. Sprott and Major Jackson beat Messrs McIver and Wilkins.

In the lawntennis mixed doubles Miss Bambridge and Major Field beat Mrs. Onslow and Captain Killery; Miss Cummins and Mr. Arthur beat Miss Price and Mr. Fulton; Mrs. Bain and Major Betham beat Mr. Clifton and McCraith.

In Gentlemen doubles, Mr. Barraclough beat Mr. Arthur and Mr. Hume beat Major Jackson.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS.

The Harris Football Tournament will be held in Poona on the 6th October and the Sandhurst Rugby Tournament on the 13th. Both tournaments are open to teams of the Royal Navy and British Regiments and Battalions who are quartered in the Bombay Presidency, including Quetta, Kamptee, and Belgaum. The Managing Committee for this year is composed of Brigadier-General Ventris as president, and Station Staff Officer Captain Robinson and Lieutenants Arbruckle and Drysdale as members. The latter officer is also honorary secretary of both tournaments.

ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

An attempt at robbery was committed in a railway carriage between Dhond and Diksal stations on the G. I. P. railway line. A man named Chandria Settapa, travelling in a third class carriage, threw some chili into the eyes of one Vishnu Babaji at about four in the morning and snatched a bag containing some money from under the latter's head. The man next attempted to jump out by the window but he was seized and handed over to the police at Diksal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AN INTERNATIONAL IRON TRUST.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

BARCELONA'S PROSPERITY.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

VERY many rumours have been current of late, both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic as to the likelihood of a very considerable extension in Europe of the system of industrial consolidation, of which the United States Steel Corporation is the recognised and most prominent type. That system is, of course, susceptible of infinite applications. There is no industry and no branch of commerce that may not be brought under its influence. In our own country its latest phase has been a consolidation of colliery companies in Scotland, which claims to control about a fifth part of the coal output of that country. In the present case, however, it is not the coal trade that is in question, but the iron and steel industries of Great Britain and Germany. It is reported that Mr. C. M. Schwab, the president of the United States Steel Corporation, is now on his way to Europe, not as some journals have reported, for the purpose of recuperating his indifferent health, but for the much more important purpose of endeavouring to bring the ironmasters of Great Britain and Germany into a joint coalition with those of the United States, with a view to dividing up the iron and steel business of the world on terms which would leave to those who are engaged and involved a reasonable and reliable rate of profit. Whatever foundation there may be for this statement, it is one that carries on its face a certain amount of probability; so far as that aspect can be justified by the end in view. The total annual output of pig-iron in the world generally is about 42 million tons. Of that quantity, the three countries in question—the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany—produce about 32 million tons, or close on 80 per cent. Of the remainder, the greater part is not produced under competitive conditions. Russia produces some three millions, France three millions, and Austria-Hungary about two millions, which makes eight million tons in all and leaves little more than two millions to be dealt with by other countries. These other countries produce unimportant quantities, which, even if all were available for international competition—which, of course, it could not possibly be—would have very little effect on the command of the world's market secured by the predominance of the three great producers already named. It therefore looks to be quite a feasible scheme—on the first blush. But it looks so on the first blush only, because directly we come to examine the actual and possible conditions the feasibility of the project vanishes into thin air. The United States Steel Corporation, with its capital of nearly 300 millions sterling—which, by the way, is about one-fourth of all the capital embarked in British railways, enormously costly as these have been—has probably at least as great a financial and international influence as it will ever be possible for any such organisation to command.

But it has not sufficient influence to stop the uprising of competitive concerns on its own borders. Of the 16 million tons of pig-iron produced in the United States in 1901, not much more than one-half was produced by plants belonging to the Steel Corporation. The rest was produced by a large number of strongly competitive and generally powerful private companies or firms, scattered all up and down the country, and threatening the Corporation at every point. It is probable that these private works will increase in volume and importance. It is a matter of common knowledge that they have done so to a very material extent since the Steel Corporation was founded, The private trader in the United States is evidently not afraid of the consolidations. They have hitherto proved a God-send to him, because their influence, for whatever it may be worth, has been used to keep up prices, although not to an unduly high level. This policy, of course, suits the private trader exactly, and hence he enlarges his borders. Other trusts have endeavoured, with more or less success, to squeeze out of the private trader. This, system, it must be admitted to its credit, has not hitherto been followed by the Steel Corporation. Perhaps this is merely because it has not been necessary. Since the Steel Corporation came into existence in March of last year the demand for its products has been exceptionally good and prices have been maintained without difficulty. What may happen when conditions become equally depressed, as they must do by and by, remains to be seen. The policy of squeezing out competition must then be carried out on different lines, and probably worked for all it is worth, both in Europe and in the United States. The directors and shareholders of the Corporation are no doubts looking forward with apprehension to what will then happen. It is one thing to lay off a single plant which may have cost its proprietors, say, half a million sterling, but quite another to lay off a hundred plants which represent a capital of 300 millions, or, what is still worse, to be compelled to carry them on at a loss. These things have happened before, not in the United States only, but in all other iron-producing countries. Between 1893 and 1896, very few concerns in the United States made any profits. In 1901, the plants that made iron and steel in Germany at a profit were exceptional. The Steel Corporation has no guarantee of immunity from the risks incurred by smaller and more private concerns, and cannot, in the nature of the case, have any.

A curious situation has arisen out of the American Protectionist policy as applied to the marine carrying trade. It is well known that under the United States navigation laws neither American nor foreign owners are allowed to employ foreign built vessels in the American coastwise trade. During the war with Spain, however, the American Government purchased a large number of foreign vessels for transport purposes. Some of these are still owned by the Government and fly the American flag. Previously the Government department obtained tenders from various American shipowning companies in the coasting trade for the carriage of stores—such as coal to naval stations—along the coast. As regards coal for the naval requirements New London, Port Royal, Key West, and other points are mentioned. But recently these companies have been unable to obtain the traffic referred to because the Government is employing its purchased foreign built vessels for the purpose. American shipping interests, not unnaturally, resent this practice of the Navy Department. The shipowners urge that the Government has no right to break the laws or to carry coal in foreign bottoms while at the same time American citizens are prohibited from doing the same thing. Such competition, it is submitted, is unfair and unjust. Even if an American carrying company bought these very vessels from the Government it would be unable to use them in the coasting trade. The absurdity of the situation is increased by the assertion that the Government cannot carry coal by these vessels as cheaply as the regular carrying companies could transport the coal. The cost of working the Government's vessels is higher than the rates at which the service could be performed by the vessels regularly employed by the firms engaged in the coasting trade, and it is not difficult to understand this. The private service would probably be still cheaper if the owners had the privillege of buying their vessels in the cheapest markets.

In an interview which Mr. E. S. Draper, of Hopedale, Massachusetts, and of the American Northrop Loom Company—which is practically owned by the Draper family,—has had with a representative of the New York "Commercial Bulletin" on his return from Lancashire, after organising the new company here for the manufacture of the Northrop looms he appears to have admitted that the cotton industry in this country is conducted on lines entirely different from the American system, and therefore that the task of supplanting the looms now in use by the Northrop type will prove anything but a light one. He is, however, said to have expressed confidence that "the exigencies of the situation can be met, and that eventually the Northrop loom will revolutionise the manufacture of cotton cloth abroad, as it has already done in the United States." Meanwhile Mr. Draper appears *to expect that a large business in the Northrop looms for India, China, and Japan will be carried on by the Lancashire Company, and that this export trade will eventually become so important as to necessitate larger works here than the existing American plant in Hopedale. This promised addition to the already large export trade in British textile machinery has an interest altogether apart from the progress which the Northrop loom may or may not make in Lancashire itself.*

The usual monthly valuation of Stock Exchange securities, for which we are indebted to the "Banker's Magazine," was omitted by that authority in July, and hence the valuation for the current month, now before us, is compared with the figures for June. For this reason the recovery which has taken place in many departments within the last few weeks is not apparent, as the comparison over a two-months' period still shows a decrease. That is, the total valuation has not regained the June position. Thus the aggregate value of the 325 representative securities selected for comparison is given as £3,124,102,000, at the prices on August 20 as against £3,149,402,000 at the prices on June 19, showing a decrease of £25,300,000, or 0·8 per cent. It is pointed out that this contraction is partly due to the deduction of the quarterly and half-yearly dividends in the cases of Consols and English railways, and to the recent severe liquidation in the mining market. Though, therefore, the gain of £26,000,000 recorded for June has since been almost entirely wiped out, the stock markets have not wholly relapsed to the depressed condition which existed before the termination of the war. But even when allowance is made for the effect of the deduction of dividends from the prices, there is still a distinct set-back apparent in some cases since June. In the case of British funds even the fall of just over 1 per cent more than represents the quarterly dividend, consols having been depressed by realisations after the recent rise and by anticipations of the forthcoming Transvaal loan. Similarly in the case of English railways the depreciation of about 4 per cent exceeds the amount of the halfyearly dividends deducted, the market on the whole having been disappointed that, apart, from the saving in coal the half-yearly reports gave no indication of a curtailment of ordinary working expenditure. Business has really been most active in the speculative department, but the movements are irregular. Special strength has been apparent in Canadian and American railways, and in these two departments a considerable advance has been established. As regards the former, however, the movements must be regarded as almost entirely due to operations from New York, although business here has recently shown signs of increasing. In the mining market there has been some improvement during the last few weeks, but the previous liquidation was so severe that its effect is still seen in the position compared with two months ago. English bank shares have fallen considerably during the month. To some extent this is due to the deduction of the dividends, while some special circumstances, such as the new issue of shares by the Union of London, have also tended to depress the market. With so little prospect of easy money, however, it is scarcely likely that the decline can proceed very far.

Reviewing the condition of the American stock market in their circular, dated New York, August 16, just to hand, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of Wallstreet, say that two strong conflicting influences, crops and money, were at work. The promise of a bountiful harvest was a most powerful support to values, in spite of their high level; yet the practical certainty that any extensive operations on the bull side would precipitate sharp stringency and possible trouble in the financial markets effectually stopped any excessive operations in that quarter. While unusual crop and business demands are close in sight, the bank reserves, not only in the East but throughout the country, were at a very low ebb, owing to the tremendous expansion in credit during the last few years. Loans in American banks had increased 265,000,000 dols in a year, while the increase in reserve items was less than 33,000,000 dols. It is certain, therefore, that no additional strain can be imposed upon America's credit system until the crop and business requirements have been safely financed without grave risks, which are not likely to be invited by those who really control market movements. Two possible sources of temporary relief are gold imports or liquidation by some of the syndicates which have been chiefly responsible for present conditions. Little or no help can be expected from the Treasury, as in former years, when the Government was withdrawing unnecessary sums from the market. Gold imports Messrs. Clews consider to be not at all improbable in case of severe stringency, for the three great banks of England, Germany, and France are all well supplied with gold, especially the Bank of France, which is carrying the largest amount in its history, and if the precious metal is needed in New York, "it will quickly come, in spite of our (American) present increasing indebtedness to Europe." This indebtedness, there is excellent reason for believing America will soon be reducing by payments in grain and cotton. As for liquidation by any of the great syndicates now in operation, that "is a puzzle beyond solution. Some of the securities so held may be gradually distributed, thus releasing important sums; but it must be remembered that there are some tremendous railroad deals in progress, which tie up enormous sums of money, to say nothing of the northern securities case which is an important though silent factor in the market. How far the stock market magnates may be able to increase the supply of loanable funds when they desire it is impossible to estimate, but it is not believed that they will choose a time when crop and business demands are at their highest.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN A JAPANESE BARRACKS.

SOLDIERS KILLED AND INJURED.

The Japan papers report the occurrence of a disastrous fire at Fukuoka barracks. Nine Japanese soldiers were killed and nine seriously and thirty-one slightly injured. The outbreak was due to the presence of gunpowder under the floor of the buildings in which the soldiers were quartered, but it is not yet exactly known whether ignition was due to electricity or tobacco sparks. On making further inspection, gunpowder, fuses, old bullets etc., were discovered under the floor of the temporary barracks of the First Battalion of the Infantry Fukuoka Regiment. The reason for the presence of these explosives is that in 1873 an uprising of farmers took place. The Fukuoka Kencho was located at that time at the place here the Regimental barracks are now situated. As it was feared that the rioters might invade the Kencho, troops were brought from Saga Ken for the purpose of defence and the rioters were cautioned not to invade the Kencho on the ground that if they did do so they would incur a terrible fate from the explosion of gunpowder. It is supposed, therefore, that at that time mines were laid at the place where the fatal accident has now occurred.

Farther particulars to hand state that more than one hundred troops belonging to the Fukuoka Regiment were to have been despatched to Formosa to replace the time expired garrison there, leaving the barracks on the 2nd inst. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Fukuoka, these soldiers were to be disinfected prior to their departure from Japan and for this purpose they were quartered in an unoccupied building just below the Regimental Hospital. On the 1st August a fearful noise resembling thunder, was heard, and simultaneously with this phenomenon, dense black smoke in great volumes enveloped the building in which the soldiers were isolated. In a moment, the fire alarm was rung in the city. The Fire Brigades immediately turned out and repaired to the scene of the fire, but it was impossible to rescue the unfortunate soldiers in the building as the flames had already spread in every direction. Shrieks for help were heard. Several men were burned to death as they pressed against the window sills. Others in their attempts to break open the windows were injured and their blood smeared the wood work below the windows, and other equally horrible casualties are reported. Nine soldiers were burned to death, and it is feared that some more deaths may occur among those now in the Regimental Hospital. The actual cause of the fire and the exact extent of the casualties lack confirmation.

The examination into the involved accounts of the Simla Municipality has proved a long business and is likely to occupy another month.

It has now been decided that as the Shah of Persia was represented at the Coronation in London, he will not be invited to send a delegate to the Delhi Durbar.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING WELL.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Even as he mused, a soft arm stole round his neck and he heard a soft well known voice murmur his name 'Tom.' He turned round and in a moment they were in each other's arms. Then he held her a little away from him. 'There is some mistake' he said anxiously, 'you are but a girl and Maggie must be now 35. No!' she said, 'there is no mistake. I am Maggie. But you are not, you cannot be Tom. Tom must be nearly 40 now.' 'Its all right,' he replied, 'I am Tom right enough.' Once more they embraced. We leave them to their happiness, but we feel bound to tell the suffering reader that the secret of their youth was a constant use of Johnson's Pills for jaundiced people sold everywhere at 2-6 a box."

So much for the patent medicine. It is scarcely so popular as it was because of the 2nd class of remedies—the systems. Now the systems are comparatively recent but their growth has been phenomenal. I have a friend, whose one desire is to be the fittest man in the world, and on looking at his library the other day I found he had no less them 30 books on health. Now none of these books have any literary merit that I can see and I am consequently led to believe that they are written because they pay. Indeed most of them are in their 4th or 5th edition. Personally I have a strong leaning towards the systems. There's so much variety about them and when you don't like one you can always try another. You will find there are plenty of them to see you across life's little stage, especially as if you try enough of them, the stage is likely to be very little indeed. I have tried several of the systems myself, though I must confess to being old fashioned enough to prefer the patent medicine. The difficulty about the systems is to know which to choose. Take diet, for example. According to one system if you will only eat nothing but minced meat and drink nothing but hot water, you will speedily cure yourself of almost any ailment. So many ounces of minced meat at breakfast, so many at lunch, so many at dinner. As a wild dissipation an occasional poached egg. For drink, two hours after each meal a fixed quantity of boiling water with a slice of lemon when you have been a good boy, and—oh blessed moment! a teaspoonful of brandy when you are feeling very faint. I tried this system for a while but the worst of it was that I was so continually feeling very faint. When I had gone in for the thing for three months, I came across the magic word, Jenkins no more beef for me! Jenkins biscuits, Jenkins powder and vegetables, never a bit of alcohol but plenty of milk and cheese. Pure living and pure thinking. These were the salad days when I shudder to think of my rude beef days. The thing went very well for a time but my interest in plasmon began to decline and continued to decline till it was anathema. Toujours Jenkins! I sighed for a juicy undercut beefsteak and a pint of stout, till one day I broke away and went and had them and have never touched Jenkins since. It is true I am still ill, but then I do enjoy myself, as they say in pantomimes.

Having had enough of diet systems, I took on breathing systems. I discovered that we all of us breathe far too often. Under printed directions I breathed so many times every minute for half an hour three times a day. In course of time I became quite an expert breather and could have breathed any other man in Bombay for Rs. 100. There was something delightfully mysterious about the idea. I used to carry out the directions in the privacy of my own room and generally before the looking glass. I don't really know whether I expected to see myself growing visibly stronger or not. As a matter of fact it is the practice of disciples of systems to carry them out in front of a looking glass wherever possible. In connection with this fact I should imagine that one's native servants have got more amusement out of Samson's system than they have out of most things. I remember perfectly well the first time I was discovered by my boy rising thirty times on my tiptoes, my chest well forward, my shoulders well back, a dumbell in each hand, and a look of set determination on my face. My first impulse was to run away, but I brazened the matter out and ordered my bath in an exceedingly peremptory manner. I kept on at Samson's system for some time indeed until my health gave way. I used his apparatus and I supplemented the same with Indian clubs and a book thereon. I also went in for hopping and used to hop so many times in the morning and so many times in the evening. In fact I went rather mad on muscular development systems at that time and would undoubledly have become one of the strongest men on earth had my health not unfortunately broken down. And then I sent for the 3rd remedy—the doctor.

Now that is just what the world always has to do. Systems and patent medicines are all very well if you know how to use them, but as 999 persons out of 1,000 don't, the result is that they do more harm than good. When your body is overstrained with muscular systems and your lives ruined with pills, you turn as a last resort to the doctor and he has to do the best he can with the shattered wreck. Is it any wonder that he so often fails? I believe that when a person is really ill he throws patent medicines and systems to the winds and sends for the doctor, and it is scarcely fair to that individual.

The real truth is that very man has the remedy in his own hands and moreover he generally knows it. In the beginning of the 20th century we eat and drink too much and too often, we keep irrational hours, we either work too hard or play too much, and generally speaking we live at too great a pace. The world cant sit still nowadays. It must be rushing about, exploiting this and that, now on the top of the wave, now in the trough, now in transports of delight, now in the depths of despair. Never a moment of rest. What we want to do is to mark time and have a siesta.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Abilson, Mr H
Birch, Miss
Bradley, Mr T
Bertie, Mr F
Beaver, Col R K S
Bolton, Mr C D
Chase, Mr W H
Calvin, Mr and Mrs
Christie, Miss
Cloete, 2nd Lieut H D
Constable, Col
Campbell, Mr J J
Cobham, Mr and Mrs C F
Castello, Dr C J
Crooke, Capt C P
Creser, Dr W
Davis, Dr J E
Davis, Mrs
Duncan, Mr J
Doderet, Mr and Mrs W
Dhargalkar, Dr L B
Deen, Mr M
Ellinger, Mr and Mrs J and two children
Fleming, Mr F
Fowle, Major
Fenwick, Mr J
Gloster, Mrs G C and infant
Gossett, Lieut C B
Gough, Mrs and infant
Hawks, Miss
Harding, Mr C
Haig, Mr A
Hill, Mr W
Hyder, Mr W
Hussein, Mr M
Hodgkinson, Major and Mrs W
Hudson, Capt J H
Hobbs, Mr
Hunter, Major G D
Hill, Capt R R
Ireland, Dr
Jones, Mr and Mrs W
Johnson, Mr C D B
Key, Mr P
Love, Mr A
Lister, Mr and Mrs E
Le Mesurier, Mr H P
Lyne, Capt C V
Morrison, Mr and Mrs W
Mendenhall Mr J A
Margan, Miss
May, Mr G
Maclaren, Mr L B
Macdonald, Capt C R
Menis, 2nd Lieut C E
McClarrison, Mr
McGowan, Mr
Madden, Mr
Mathew, Mr F D
Ormundroyd, Miss
Parsons, Lieut W F
Preston, Mr F J
Parakh, Dr
Penfound, Mr J
Parakh, Mrs and Miss and child
Ricketts, Mrs
Roberts, 2nd Lieut C H S
Robb, Mr D
Raza, Mr A
Rich, 2nd Lieut
Rowell, Mr and Mrs
Rafique, Mr M
Reid, Major L H
Robertson, Mr B
Slacke, Mrs
Scott, Mr
Shand, Mrs N
Storey, Mr G
Stewart, Captain A C
Stephenson, Mr H H
Stagg, Mr
Twiss, Lieut H
Tallington, Mr H P
Tyndall, Mr W W
Vonsden, Major-General
Woods, Mrs and infant
West, Dr W G
Watson, Lieut W
Walker, Mr J
Walker, Mr
Yehega, Mr S M

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers, everywhere.

THE FAR EAST.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN THE BONIN ISLANDS.

DISASTER AT TORIJIMA.

A very serious report was taken to Nagasaki by the captain of the N. Y. K. S. Hyogo-maru. It is that an eruption has taken place on Torishima one of the smaller of the Ogasawara Group (the Bonin Islands). The captain fears that very few, if any, of the inhabitants of the island have escaped death, and similarly that great destruction must have been dealt to animals and vegetation. The Tokyo authorities have sent a party of engineers and other officers to investigate the matter on the spot. There were about 150 inhabitants, and 40 houses, on the island. Further particulars of the volcanic eruption in in Torijima published in the Japanese press shows that according to the report of the master of the Hiogo-maru the steamer on her outward voyage called at the island on the 7th August and after landing some thirty coolies and visitors and some cargo the vessel went on her course. At that time there was no sign whatever to give warning of the coming eruption. The Aisaka-maru a sailing vessel passed the island about 10 a.m. the 10th August when a volume of black smoke was seen rising up from the sea south of the island, and a sound like the report of a gun was heard at intervals of from three to five minutes. The vessel, however, proceeded on her course without taking the trouble to call at the island not believing the inhabitants were in any danger. On the arrival of the vessel at another of the Bonin Island group the news of the smoke seen and detonations heard was reported to the authorities and the Hiogo-maru was immediately despatched to Torijima. It was about 10 a.m. on the 16th instant that the Hiogo-maru approached the island and it was observed that a large volume of black smoke was rising from the sea about a mile to the south-west. The **HUGE VOLUMES OF SMOKE** were tossed up to a height of over six hundred feet, but then would suddenly collapse and fall in white spray into the sea. This occurred once in every four or five minutes, the sea being agitated to the extent of about a thousand feet square. Blowing her hooter, the Hiogo-maru approached to within about a mile of the island, and saw that the black smoke rose from the centre of the island, and that sand was being emitted. No trace was seen of any inhabitants. The shape of the island appeared to have entirely changed, only about one-tenth remaining in its former shape, as far as could be judged. One part still showed traces of vegetation, but the remainder appeared to be covered with sand. As before stated, there were about a hundred and sixty persons on the island, who reside at the base of a hill facing the sea front. The houses were situated at the foot of the hill, and the fate of those who occupied them is unknown.

The commencement of the eruption is uncertain but about 10 a.m., on the 10th ins. the Aisaka-maru noticed many dead fish floating about four miles away. From this it may be inferred that the eruption from the sea bottom commenced on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

A Japanese paper states that Torijima is also called Mikojima, and is named Bonafijin Island on charts. In 1897 it was leased to Mr. Tamaki, who carried on the business of guano-gathering there. It is very small, and is without springs the inhabitants depending for water on the supply provided by rain. The island is within the zone of the Fuji volcanic region which includes the seven islands of Izu province. Angashima, Smith Rozario, and the three Iwo (Sulphu) Islandds, expanding as far as the Marianne-group. All the islands in the vicinity of Torijima have old craters upon them, though the Bonin Islands are generally free from volcanic movements. It is believed there are a number of volcanic outlets in the sea thereabouts. One a few miles north-west of Iwo Island was active until December 1889, since when eruptions have entirely ceased. Torijima is believed to be an extinct volcano. Its highest point rises 1,176 feet above the level of the sea, and there are two old craters at the top, but since the island was discovered by the Japanese no eruption has been recorded.

THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

NATIVE EVANGELIST ESCAPES.

ACTION BY THE BRITISH.

The Rev. J. W. Stevenson, the Deputy Director of the China Inland Mission, has forwarded to the "Shanghai Mercury" two letters, containing the latest information and the present details concerning the reported murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis at Chencheo. As will be seen the information as yet rests solely upon Chinese evidence, though that appears to be of a very reliable nature in this instance. One point that leads to hope is that even now, eight days after the tragedy is said to have occurred, no confirmation is forthcoming through official Chinese sources. It seems strange, with the Viceroy of the Province, Chang Chih-tung so evidently sincere in punishing all disorder within his jurisdiction, and the Court at Peking making such efforts to induce the Powers to believe in the sincerity of its wishes to protect foreigners, that if such a serious affair had occurred no news of it should have reached either of them. On the face of these two letters it is hard to doubt the happening of a tragedy, yet it is also difficult to think it could have been kept from the ears of Peking so long. The letters follow:—

Letter from Chang Pabshuen, native evangelist at Chencheo, to Mr Qu'rmback of Changteh, dated Chencheo, August 15th 1902:—

"I beg to inform you that the Missionaries, Messrs Bruce and Lowis have been cruelly beaten to death, in the Mission House by the people of Chencheo. I myself was nearly killed. I received a serious injury in my left hand and my left cheek, and indeed my whole body was injured. Three days previously I exhorted the two missionaries to go to the Yamen of the Prefect named Wu for safety. They repeatedly said there was no cause for fear but they said if you are afraid you can return to your family. They also said to the servant Wan if you are afraid you can go home too. The missionarries said this repeatedly.

We being powerless to hold them, these two missionaries were killed. Through God's grace I have escaped. In the city and district there is a very severe epidemic, and there have been a very large number of deaths. It was rumoured that the cause of the death was distribution of poisonous medicines by the missionaries. Several hundred desperadoes gathered together, came to the Mission House, and caused the disturbance. I specially send Mr. Bruce's servant, Wan Tao-sin, with this letter to Changteh that you may inform the Mission Director, and also send some one here quickly from Changteh to bury the missionaries. All their property has been looted This is special report.

Extracts from letter from Mr. H. B. Stewart, dated Changteh, Hunan, Sunday, August 17, 1902,

"I am afraid the dreadful news given in the enclosed letter is only too true. The bearer to us is Bruce's cook. I start for Chen-cheo to-morrow morning under official protection. I will investigate, as soon as possible, and then make a full report to you. Two gun boats—one German and one British—are here. The German captain has generously offered to go full speed to Shasi and send my telegram from there. The British gun boat will stay and see me off under a full escort. On arrival at Chen-cheo, if necessary I will see to the burial of our friends in a suitable place. I will return to Changteh as soon as possible.'

A Shanghai telegram dated August 25th states that H.M.S. Snipe has taken Mr. Lancelot Giles, of the British Consular Service, to Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, where he will be joined by the Governor's deputy. They then go on to Changte and Chenchou, where an enquiry will be held regarding the murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis.

THE KWANGSI TROUBLE.

MARSHAL SU CENSURED.

A Peking dispatch according to the "N. C. Daily News" states that when a few days ago Marshal Su, who is commanding the Government troops in Kwangsi operating against the rebels, sent an immensely long telegram, addressed to the Throne, giving a resume of the military operations in Kwangsi during April, May, June and July, an Imperial Rescript was telegraphed back to the Marshal severely censuring him for underrating the importance of the rebellion, and failing to send frequent reports to the Throne concerning the situation, which is felt in Peking and also in Canton to be of grave and serious nature.

PLAGUE AND CHOLERA IN FOKIEN.

A correspondent writes to the "N. C. Daily News" from Hsinghua on the 8th August:—The Plague is worse in the north-eastern corner of the prefecture than ever in the past. The Christians are recommending Dr. Sampson's serum and the populace is gradually availing itself of this prophylactic. At first only the students in the mission schools could be induced to submit to inoculation, but latterly the demand is becoming positive and general. Unfortunately, our devoted and energetic Dr. Sampson, of the C.M.S., had to lay down his work of mercy for a season and return to the stimulating climate of dear Old England. At the same time we consider ourselves fortunate in having two such thoroughly trained nurses as the Misses Forge, as well as a couple of trained natives who do all in their power to meet the urgent needs of the distressed. One of the oldest Methodist catechists and his wife were suddenly carried off by the fell destroyer. From Foochow we hear even more alarming accounts. It is stated these last few days that 1,000 are dying daily and that more have already been swept off than during the terrible visitation last summer. Coffins can no longer be had. One of the doctors' countrymen. 'How is he succeeding?' The answer was: 'The people have no confidence and one month is too short for a fair *trial*.' The doctor has however spent one of the worst months of the year in the heart of the plague stricken city and could doubtless tell a *thrilling story*. Native accounts of both cholera and plague are simply heartrending. Allowing for the inevitable exaggeration one nevertheless gets the impression that the twin scourages vie with each other in decimating the doomed population. Shocked by the indescribable filthiness of the streets and dwellings the stranger has exclaimed a thousand times: 'I wonder they don't all die:' At present one feels inclined to plead: 'Speak softly stranger they are dying!'

INSURRECTION IN NORTH-EAST CHIHLI.

OFFICIALS MASSACRED.

A dispatch from Yungpingfu, Chihli province reports that on the night of the 9th August desperadoes and rowdies of the district of Chienanhsien, belonging to that prefecture, being joined by a numerous body of insurgents from Chaoyanghsien, Ch'engtefu perfecture, in the same province, suddenly rose up against the authorities and murdered the police magistrate (hsun-chien) of a large market town not far from the city of Chienanhsien. The magistrates family and also several of the leading men and their families of the market town were also massacred, and their residences, as well as a number of the principal shops of the place, plundered by the insurgents. The Major commanding the garrison at Ch'ienanhsien, upon being informed of the rising, left the next day at daybreak with about 100 men as a bodyguard to break up the band of desperadoes, not knowing that they had with them insurgents from Ch'aoyanghsien who had been sent there as a diversion to draw off some of the troops of General Ma Yu-k'un, who were pressing the Ch'aoyang rebles hard. (General Ma and his troops, it will perhaps be recalled, have been trying to suppress the Ch'aoyang insurrection ever since March last). As soon as the Ch'ienan desperadoes learned that the Major of that city was coming to disperse them they prepared an ambush, with the result that the Major and his whole party were massacred. Great excitement, amounting to a panic prevails in the two prefectures of Ch'engtefu and Yungpingfu in consequence.

The following is translated from "Sinwenpao:"—A few days ago a numerous band of banditti suddenly appeared before the walls of the sub-prefecture city of Chichou, Chihli province, and tried to enter, but were prevented by the closing of the city gates. The bandits then demanded a parley with the city authorities, who mounted the battlements and ordered the banditti to disperse. The latter then demanded a large sum of money failing which they threatened to assault the city. The sub-perfect and military commandant of the garrison then sallied forth with what troops and city trained bands they could collect on the spur of the moment whereupon the bandits retried to the village of Pashachuang, a few miles from Chichou, where they said they would wait for reinforcements and then assault the city in regular order. Upon Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai being informed of the matter H. E. immediately detailed a battalion of infantry, belonging to his foreign-modelled Army Corps, to proceed to Ch'ichou by forced marches to disperse the banditti.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH SIAM.

THE SHANS BADLY DEFEATED.

Telegrams to the Legations began to come through from the North yesterday afternoon (says the "Bangkok Times" of the 14th August). Previously it seems that the lines had been constantly occupied with State telegrams, but we hear that instructions have now been given to treat messages to foreign representatives the same as State messages. The news now to hand, so far as it goes, confirms the reassuring reports of yesterday. Mr. Beckett, H. B. M. Consul, has left Chiengmai for Lakon, and it is evident that he believed Chiengmai to be in no danger. Lakon is safe, but a large number of the Europeans have gone elsewhere. Mr. Philip Huffman and Mrs. Huffman have gone up to Chiengmai. A number of missionaries, Mr. Anderson of the B. C. L., and some of the Bombay Burmah Corporation staff have come down to Raheng. At noon yesterday the Rev. Dr Wilson and Miss Fleeson passed through Muang Tern on their way south, and the old doctor sent a telegram to the American Minister saying 'All well.' On the other side, news has come from Mr Lyle that the Europeans in Phrae have not been molested and are in perfect safety, and that the place is practically deserted. More than one body of Siamese troops has now entered Phrae. It seems pretty certain that no harm has been done to any European or to European property. In fact, it is now officially reported that the Shans have dispersed, and that everything is quiet. Colonel Schau reached Uteradit on Tuesday.

The following information is issued officially:—A local force from Swankaloke, under Phra Senraj, advancing through the gem mine district, has reached and occupied Phrae on the 12th instant. Phya, Srisuriyeraj, in command of the Phichai force also entered Phrae after two successful engagements with the Shans, who have now dispersed from Phrae. It is said that there has been a severe engagement between Uteradit and Phrae at a place on the hills where the Shans had entrenched themselves. The Shans were simultaneously attacked by both Colonel Schau's commando of Gendarmarie and Colonel Phra Surarid's column, and routed with a loss of over 200 killed. The rest fled to a hill where they are now being surrounded. Those in Phrae elsewhere are reported to have dispersed. Rumour is also current that the Shan leaders are making submission through the medium of a Europen trader. Colonels Schau and Phra Surarid left Bangkok within three days of each other, and have made the journey in almost record time.

DACOITS IN TONKIN.

The Phu-lang-thoung correspondent of "Le Courrier d'Haiphong" states that the Provinces of Bacgiang and Bac-ninh, in Tonkin, are still overrun by dacoits. On the 9th inst., the village of Ai-vien, in the neighbourhood of Yen-the, was attacked about midnight, and the houses of some of the richest merchants sacked. The robbers set fire to the village but fortunately this was extinguished before much damage was done. Several natives were wounded, and three have since died, while the villagers stated that a few of the robbers were also wounded. On the opposite side of the river from Ai-vien, a distillery was attacked on the night of the 12th inst, and property to the extent of over 200 dols stolen. The robbers are armed with old rifles, swords and spears.

THE WATER FAMINE AT SINGAPORE.

A PRICE ON THE GOVERNOR'S HEAD.

The "Straits Times" gives accounts of the sufferings experienced at Singapore owing to the water famine.—The authorities have ordered a search to be made for all the old wells from which the town secured its water supply in former days, and which may now possibly have to be re-opened. Numbers of these were ruthlessly filled in when the Municipality took over the water supply of Singapore; but many, on the other hand, were only bricked over Therefore it is to be hoped that some relief from these sources will shortly be forthcoming in the more congested districts, where the feelings of the people are particularly bitter against those whom they believe to have placed them in their present predicament.

BATTLING FOR A HYDRANT.

The inevitable occurred on the 3rd inst when two opposing parties of Chinamen and Malays—both clamoring for water—entered into a gruesome conflict at the hydrant opposite the Victoria Bridge School, Victoria street, and the fight for the water lasted for upwards of half an hour. The quarrelling started at about half past four o'clock, half an hour before the time for turning on the vesper hour's supply of water. All the men had buckets, and of course the row originated in a scramble for the first serve. In less time than it takes to write it buckets were crashing on the heads of the water collectors with a loud din, sticks were freely requisitioned and stones, were flying about in hundreds. Several men were slightly injured. One was taken to the hospital by the police, and released. As a keynote to how some ignorant and doubtless mischievous Chinese feel on the matter, it may be noted that a notice was posted upon the walls of the Chinese protectorate offering a reward for the Governor's head! The police it may be added are not in the least alarmed over this interesting incident, and little official attention has been paid to it.

SCENE ON A LINER.

SHARPS IN MILLIONAIRES' POKER PARTY.

The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, August 20 was the scene, during the voyage, of a smoke room excitement that furnished a great deal of gossip on board. The ship had a big list of passengers who where returning from a European holiday, among them being members of several millionaire families of America. On the second day out Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt jun., O. H. P. Belmont, Robert Goelet and J. Jefferson Coolidge jun. entered into a game of poker with a couple of men of good address, who began to win easily from the quartette of rich men. Unfortunately for their success one of the smoke-room stewards recognised the men as card-sharpers, and believed that he detected them cheating. He informed the captain of the Kronprinz Wilhelm of his suspicions, with the result that in the middle of a game Captain Richter appeared on the scene and stopped the game, ordering the gamblers from the cabin. The affair created a sensation at the time, but at the request of the others nothing more was done than to caution the men. They were, however, rigidly banished

EVICTION SCENES IN COUNTY MAYO.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

The evictions on the De Freyne Estate in County Mayo were resumed on August 22. In addition to the evicting party, about a hundred police on cars and bicycles set out from Loughglyn. Several evictions having been quietly effected, a move was made for the next tenant on the list, Widow Bridget Mepesey who owed four years' rent and £41 costs. She refused to pay any of the costs. While the eviction was being carried out one of the widow's daughters complained that the head constable, McGowan, had treated her roughly. The crowd gathered round in the most threatening manner, and it was only by the police using the greatest forbearance "that a conflict was avoided. The next stop (the Says Chronicle's correspondent) was made at Bernard King's. At this place two families live under one roof, the father in one portion of the dwelling, and his son, who is married and has two children, in another. Here the most determined opposition was met with. The doors and windows were all barricaded, the tenant and his wife being inside. A wall of stones had been built up against the doors from the inside, and from a small window the tenant challenged the sheriff to effect an entrance. The crowd cheered the tenant and encouraged him to continue the resistance. Meanwhile the door at the rear was attacked with pickaxes and soon gave way. As the constables entered a pitchfork was thrown at District-Inspector Hetreed, but fortunately did not strike him, and the tenant's wife attempted to throw a bucket of boiling stirabout at the agent. It required several constables to remove the tenant, who was in a terribly excited state, and attempted to attack the sheriff's men. When he was being removed from the house he made a desperate kick at onee of the bailiffs who but for the quickness of the police would have been seriously injured. Struggling wildly, he was placed on a car and taken to Castlerea. During this time, King's wife was screaming, and had also to be forcibly restrained from attacking the sheriff's men. The crowd yelled and shouted and abused the police and the agent. The police experienced the greatest difficulty in clearing the house. A caretaker was then put in charge under a heavy guard of armed police. Four evictions have taken place at Ballymoe—three on the property of Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, and one on the property of Sir Henry G. Burke, Marble Hill, Loughrea. Some of the evicted tenants re-took forcible possession on the following night.

HIGH COURT.—September 15.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

126-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dajibhoy and others—M C and V.
80-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Daphtary and F.
120-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhoj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.
829-01—Mansuklal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.
380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.
862-00—Mansuklal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.
860-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others v Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladabhoy Hassum vs Suleman Gulam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.
263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanjee Sorabjee Nassarwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dholsaji Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.—Part heard.
789-01—Bhai Shanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

294-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.
133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdu Karim bin Kazi Nur Mahomed Porebundry and others—Payne G S and M Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sallaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mulla and M.
3-02—Muljee C and V—Gungajar Ukerda vs Bai Jethabai widow—Wadia and G
35-02—Mansuklal J and H—Jewraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Paste—Little and Co (for postponement).
39-02—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjewandas vs Jootha bhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpoornabai widow and others—R P Mehta
98-02—Khunderao and S—Jetha Nursey and another vs Kustoor tricum and others—K B Mehta.
663-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Purshotumdas and another vs Sundernath Khote and others—M J & M

Testamentary Suits.

17-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Durghaprasad Purbhoodas and others vs Balabhai Gowrishunker—Captain & V.
5-02—Wadia and G—Jadowjee Purmanund and others vs Goswami Shri Purshotumlaljee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co.
7-02—Madhowjee V—Moorlidhur Goolabdas and others vs Munguldas Bhugvandas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

For Judgment.

209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph De Silva vs John Joseph De Silva and others—Manshuklal J and H.
421-02—Sorabjee and J—Kastur bai vs Raghnath Khimjee.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vcs Premjee Dewcaram and anothers.
575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dewjee and others vs Bhanjee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.
680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Janabai and another vs Dharsey Tokersey—Tyabjee D and Co.
576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P Tyabjee D and Co.
502-01—Little and Co—Moolchand Hemraj and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—M H and M and Mathubhai J and M.
517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Alladin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co and M and M and Captain and V
272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Haindadar and another vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co., M and M M
269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co Captain and V and M B and B.
700-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others vs Alladin Metha—Tyabjee D and Co.
203-01—Unwalla and P—Liladhar Raya vs Hariram Dayal and another—Bhaishanker and K.
763-01—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Jivraj vs Sha Calianjce Khooshal and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 15TH.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their code books, with the authorities at those places.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Manyuen.

In view of the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China it has been notified by the Cable companies concerned that they have decided to discontinue with effect from 1st October next all special arrangements and reduced rates for telegram to and from the troops stationed in those countries.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	...	..
Teheran	15	2	10 p.m.	...	37
Suez	15	2	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	41	0	1
,, Karachi	0	24	0	1
,, Madras	0	38	0	1

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, August 29.

TO POLL BY STEAMER.

The Orkneys are probably the only constituency in the Kingdom where the electors must go to the poll by steamer. Some of the voters must go eight miles to the polling booth. Nobody can say that the man who goes eight miles to vote is an indifferent citizen, though the journey is child's play compared with that of a man who at the General Election of 1892 came from Siberia to vote for Mr. Kenny, Q. C., in Dublin, or with those of the Oxford electors who came from Egypt to vote at a bye-election in 1895. Two electors at St. Andrews travelled four thousand miles between them to vote in 1892, and it is said that the eight miles in the Orkneys is not nearly the longest journey which must be undertaken if some of the voters are to record their votes. No wonder the cost of a vote in this remote constituency is about five times as high as the average, though not by any means the highest on record.

M.P. FOR TWO HUNDRED ISLANDS.

"The member for the Orkneys" is the only man in the House of Commons who can say that he sits for two hundred islands, one of them nearly four hundred and another two hundred square miles in area. Only sixty of the island are inhabited, but the constituency embraces more than sixty thousand people. Queen Alexandra should be interested in the Orkneys, which were once given by Norway as a security for a Queen's dowry. The islands were never redeemed.

WORK FOR MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain will not look long before he finds something to do at the Post Office, and if the son is half as thorough as the father, we shall soon have to find another subject to grumble about. At present the Post Office ranks conveniently with the weather as a perpetual annoyance to John Bull, who cannot understand why two men living two hundred miles apart should be cut off from communication by letter nearly three days in every week; why the Londoner should not be able, when he reaches home in the evening, to write a letter which will reach, say, Nottingham, by the first post next morning; why Londoners cannot get their letters out of London as quickly and easily as they get them in; why Londoners are practically cut off every night at eight o'clock from the supply of stamps.

AS IN THE DAYS OF ROWLAND HILL.

The new Postmaster-General will do, no doubt, a dozen things which must have occurred to everybody at some time or other as the most obvious of all postal necessities. Why should not stamps be procurable at every post-office and every pillar-box, at all hours of the night? There is no reason at all except the lack of enthusiasm at St. Martin's-le-Grand; the automatic stamp-machine has long been a success. Why should not the telegraph be available all night? Why should parcels and postal orders be so dear? Why should a letter which misses the Saturday afternoon post at Norwood be underlivered in a Yorkshire village until Tuesday morning, leaving all but three whole days between the posting and the delivery? A little fresh blood from Birmingham will do no harm at the Post Office and may do a vast deal of good; Mr. Austen Chamberlain will at any rate be astonished to be told that the night mails leave Euston and "potter off to the country" (as a "Times' correspondent complained not long ago), in the same leisurely fashion as they did in the days of Rowland Hill."

THE BIGGEST SOCIALISTIC EXPERIMENT.

Or will Mr. Chamberlain sink beneath the burden of officialdom which afflicts nearly all Postmasters-General with inertia? The postbag of a Cabinet Minister is in itself a weight of care which is not to be despised; but the Cabinet Minister who happens to be Postmaster-General has an unending stream of correspondence. For every letter the average man receives the Postmaster-General, or his right hand, the Secretary, receives ten thousand. Every minute of the day, every minute of the year, brings a letter for the private postbag of the G.P.O., and the most patient man must be sorely tried by the unceasing flow of complaints, appeals, s[illegible] tions, claims, reports and other documents [illegible] press upon the attention of the biggest State [illegible] sation in the British Empire. Mr. Arnold [illegible] when Postmater-General was wont to [illegible] the Post Office as the greatest socialisti[illegible] ment ever undertaken by a Government. [illegible] people seem to regard it as a general [illegible] at the disposal of every man in the st[illegible] Postmaster-General as the most suita[illegible] every stray shot they have to fire.

THE LADIES OF DOWNING-ST[illegible]

It has been pointed out that Mr. [illegible] first unmarried Prime Minister since [illegible] probably escaped notice that for the t[illegible] in a few years the hospitalities of Dow[illegible] presided over by an unmarried lady. [illegible] in the last eight years has a daug[illegible] and not the wife, of a Premier ha[illegible] social side of Downing-street—in [illegible] Rosebery become Prime Minister, a[illegible] entertained his guests; in 1899 when [illegible] died, and Lady Gwendolen Cecil und[illegible] of hostess; and now in 1902, when Mi[illegible] reigns in her cousin's stead. Of t[illegible] Gwendolen Cecil is perhaps the mos[illegible] cian; she is one of the ornaments [illegible] League and is said to have writt[illegible] leaflets.

MR. BALFOUR'S SISTE[illegible]

Miss Balfour's interests lie outsid[illegible] region in which her brother shines. S[illegible] of travel that she has ridden twelve h[illegible] in a waggon; she is as interested in e[illegible] anybody can be whose life is not wholl[illegible] such quiet pursuits: and she is, too, a[illegible] mean ability, as more than one book[illegible] Gladstone's visitors' book, one of the m[illegible] ing of all unprinted books, has the nam[illegible] Balfour" written in it more than [illegible] surrounded by a quaint arrangement o[illegible] catterpillars and butter-flies, and ag[illegible] sketch of Mr. Balfour's deer forest. Of M[illegible] it may be said in all sincerity that she [illegible] mark of her kindly nature wherever she [illegible] she leaves the mark of her genius, too.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND A PEERAG[illegible]

The Prime Minister's sister may be supp[illegible] know Mr. Balfour's views on becoming a pe[illegible] it is interesting in this connection to rec[illegible] experience Miss Balfour once had when [illegible] ing the Equator. A French deputy was [illegible] board, and, after asking Miss Balfour [illegible] was her name written on the back of her c[illegible] and ascertaining her relation to the First L[illegible] of the Treasury, the Frenchman informed h[illegible] that her brother would soon be made a lord. 'I remarked that he would certainly not become a lord while he could remain in the House of Commons, says Miss Balfour, and her emphasis may be accepted as indicating the improbability of Mr. Balfour's accepting a peerage. It was not sufficient, however, for the French deputy, who remarked that "after all Mr. Balfour would not be in Opposition long, and when he was at the head of the Government he would have to be a lord—heads of Cabinets have to be lords." Miss Balfour quoted Mr. Gladstone to the contrary, but the deputy and his theory were immovable.

LORD ROSEBERY'S DAUGHTER.

The youngest of all Downing-street hostesses is Lady Sybil Primrose, who shared with her sister, now Countess of Crewe, the social responsibilities of the Premiership for eighteen short months. Somebody has spoken of Lady Sybil as the cleverest girl in Society. It is one of those superlative phrases which are usually intended to be complimentary rather than literally true. But nobody would complain of the phrase if it were made a trifle less exclusive. Lord Rosebery's elder daughter is certainly a clever and charming girl, who adorns the high society in which she moves. It is entirely her own fault that she has not been spoiled. Nine hundred and ninety-nine girls in a thousand would have been more than spoiled by half the attention which has been paid to Lady Sybil Primrose. Famous people all the world over, have done their best to turn her head—from Mr. Gladstone and Professor Blackie downwards.

A WONDERFUL PRODUCTION.

Lady Sybil Primrose was only two months old when Sir Edgar Boehm, the late Queen's sculptor, made her immortal by an inimitable sketch in that same visitors' book in which Miss Balfour signed herself in three notes of music. Mr. Gladstone was staying at Dalmeny enthralling Midlothian with his eloquence in one of his great campaigns, and Sir Edgar Boehm, who was also there, was appealed to by Mrs. Drew to sign the Hawarden visitors' book. The sculptor was in a playful mood, and he drew a picture of the youngest member of the party—Lady Sybil—whom he christened "The Suffrage Babe," a name suggested by the Reform Bill, which was then uppermost in the minds of politicians. Then came Professor Blackie to the Rosebery household, and he must needs have a share in the spoiling process. 'I was left alone,' he wrote to a friend, "with the baby Sybil, a wonderful production, with large blue eyes and serene temper."

A LETTER TO A QUEEN.

Lord Rosebery himself, who knew nothing at that time of the cares of the Foreign Office and the excitements of being Prime Minister, could not resist the attraction of the little autocrat of Dalmeny; one of his friends wrote that 'Rosebery is devoted to his baby, whom he carries about all day.' A little later, when Lady Sybil was running about the grounds without a helping hand, Oliver Wendell Holmes found her out at Lansdowne House—then Lord Rosebery's town house—where he called for lunch. Lady Sybil's innocent prattle pleased him, and he was captivated by her story of her letter to Queen Victoria. "Did you begin, 'Dear Queen'?" asked the poet; and her six-year-old ladyship, conscious even then of her dignity, replied: "No; I began, 'Your Majesty,' and signed myself, 'Your little humble servant.'"

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

CAPTAIN H. B. Jackson, R.N., F.R.S., who in 1895 began experiments in wireless telegraphy for naval signalling, in a recent paper to the Royal Society deals with the transmission of singals over the sea. He considers from actual experiment that 95 per cent. of wireless signals can be accurately received by good coherers within a certain limit of distance. From experiments made up to a distance of 140 miles it was found that land between the sending and receiving stations reduced the range of signalling according to its height, contour, thickness, and character. Soft rocks, for example, shells, and sandstones reduce the maximum less than hard limestones, and, above all, iron ores. A ship close under a high promontory could not signal the shore until she had cleared the rock which contained iron ores. His observations will be useful in selecting sites for wireless telegraph stations.

The number of children who are nursed by their own mothers is decreasing from year to year, and attempts are being made to assimilate cow's milk to mother's milk. Dr. Gustave Gaertner, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Vienna, is said to have solved the problem, very well by a mechanical process without employing condensed cream, or chemical products. The composition of Gaertner milk is almost identical with that of woman, as will be seen from the following analysis:—Human milk: Casein 1·8, fatty matter 3, milk sugar 6 per cent. Gaertner milk: casein 178, fatty matter about 3, milk sugar 6 per cent.

The German professors Escherich and Biedert, who originated the process of maternising, or humanisng, cow's milk have abandoned their own for the Gaertner process, and many other authorities abroad have recommended it. The Gaertner process can be carried out by mixing 100 litres of new cow's milk with 100 litres of sterilised water. The mixture only contains half the casein of pure cow's milk, that is to say the quantity in human milk. This diluted milk is led, through a cone heated by steam to a temperature of 35° centigrade, into a centrifugal pan or drum, making 3,000 or more turns a minute, which separates the heavier from the lighter particles, that is to say, the "aqueous solution" or casein from the "emulsion" of fatty matters, Now, supposing the 200 litres of the mixture contained 3·6 per cent. of casein and 3 per cent. of butter, 100 litres of "aqueous solution" of casein (containing 1·8 per cent, of casein), will be drawn off, and the remaining 100 litres of the mixture will contain 1·8 per cent. of casein, together with 3 per cent. of butter—that is to say, the proportion in human milk. The milk thus treated is more digestible than cow's milk, and obviates the use of a wet nurse.

A paper on the sterilised milk now given to babies in France was recently read by MM. Brouardel and Raczowki at the Academie des Sicences. It is partly skimmed before sterilising, and thus part of the nourishing lecithine, containing phosphorus, is lost to the child. The authors then described a mechanical milker working by suction, which drew the milk from the cow into sterilised pipes and reservoirs of india-rubber, and thus avoided contamination, The pipes can be sterilised in a stove at a temperature of 130° C.

The effect of electricity on seeds and plants has been tried by Mr. Plowman, of the Harvard Botanic Gardens, United States. Currents of from 1-2 to 500 volts were sent through the soil between carbon or metal plates. Seeds planted near the anode or po[illegible]tively electrified plate were killed by currents [illegible]003 ampere, or more, if continued for 20 hours, [illegible]ger. Seeds near the cathode or negatively elec[illegible] plate were but little affected. The author [illegible]des that negative charges stimulate, while posi[illegible]harges paralyse, the embryonic protoplasm of [illegible] Seeddlings grown in soil or in a watery [illegible] through which a week current flows, turn [illegible] towards the anode, apparently because the [illegible]ctricity of ions from the cathode are more [illegible]han the positive ions from the anode.

[illegible] Mr. T. Espin volcanic eruptions and [illegible] more frequent at intervals of eight to [illegible]is interval approximates to the period [illegible]f the perigee of the moon, and it is [illegible] volcanic activity is greatest when [illegible]eclination of the perigee is at a maxi[illegible]

[illegible] a mastodon have been unearthed at [illegible]tauqua County, New York. The ribs [illegible]g, and 4in. wide. Parts of the backbone [illegible]one, shoulder blade, and so on, accom[illegible]and are in good preservation.

[illegible] the American Society of Mechanical [illegible]e described successful experiments with [illegible] light in place of sunlight for quickly [illegible] drawings or designs. The are light [illegible]out one-fourth as powerful as full sun[illegible]an be used when the sky is overcast.

[illegible]rest wireless telegraph working between [illegible] New York, and Staten Island, is the [illegible]Dr. De Forest, of the Armour Institute [illegible]roperty of the De Forest Wireless Tele[illegible]any. It is very sensitive, by the accounts, [illegible] from 25 to 40 words a minute. The co[illegible]placed by a "responder" which is not ex[illegible] The signals or "dots" and "dashes" of the [illegible], are sent by a Morse key, whose contacts [illegible] oil. No relay is required, and the telephone [illegible]ed as a receiver So sensitive is the telephone [illegible] that messages were read at Jersey City station [illegible]e Etruria, 90 miles at sea, with a mast only [illegible]ove the roof, and without a transformer in the [illegible]ng wire. The "call" is given by a reed attuned [illegible]rthin frequency per second.

[illegible]e chief land station of the De Forest Company is [illegible] Steeplechase Park, Coney Island. It has a mast 210 [illegible]t high, and is supplied by a 60-cycle alternating current at 110 volts from the Edison mains. This current is brought up to 25,000 and 50,000 volts by two transformers and applied to the sparking balls to give the sparks and excite the electric waves. A school for training operators in the system has been established in New York, and land is being acquired for coast stations. It is interesting to note that just as two voices of contrasting tones or pitch can be separately heard on a telephone wire, so two simultaneous wireless messages were recently distinguished on the same receiving telephone of a De Forest circuit. One of the messages came from a De Forest transmitter, and the other from a foreign source, probably a Marconi station. Two operators listening at the telephone, and each concentrating his attention on one of the messages, were able to [illegible]istinguish the words by the different qualities of the signals.

It is proposed to station a ship provided with a wireless telegraph, and serving as a ocean post and signal station, at a point 100 miles west of the Lizard, commanding the fair way of the Channel. She will be able to exchange news and orders with passing vessels. An electric light projected on the clouds will be a sign of her position by night.

If the experiment succeeds, it is likely that other sea telegraph offices of the kind will be established. They would also be useful, we may remark, for transmitting reports of the weather and especially of storms, to meteorological stations. How far ships will be able to utilise their wireless telegraphs for this purpose remains to be seen.

Now is the ostrich feather harvest at South Pasadena, Los Angeles, California. The birds chosen for plucking are driven into strong pens, a cloth bag thrown over their heads, and the best feathers cut with a kind of shears. Only the tail feathers are pulled out. The bird kicks and keeps up a dismal roaring all the time, but any wounds made are immediately dressed. The first plucking of a young bird is the most valuable, but the older birds are kept for breeding purposes. The industry is very successful in California. About 750,000 dollars are now invested in it, and the annual yield of plumes is about 100,000 dollars.

The American red cedar (Inniperus virginiana) which furnishes most of the timber used in making pencials, is the subject of a monograph by the Forestry Department of the United States. The tree, owing to the demand for its fragrant and lasting wood is dying out, and will require protection. The largest forests are in Florida and Tennessee. The well-known firm of Faber, the pencial manufacturers, have planted their own forest of cedars in Germany to avoid importing the wood from abroad, and their example might be followed elsewhere.

Sir Harry Johnston, writing in "Animal Life," points out that apes are particularly spiteful and contemptuous towards children. "Indeed," he says, "it is not safe to trust a full-grown baboon or a half-grown ape near young children. Yet their demeanour towards persons of riper age will be affectionate and submissive."

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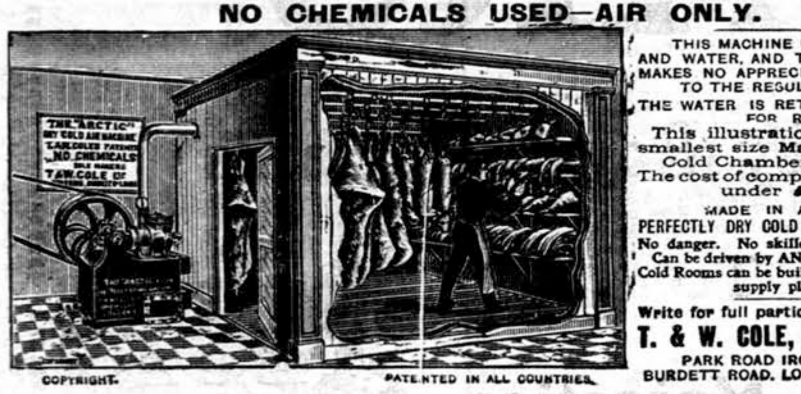
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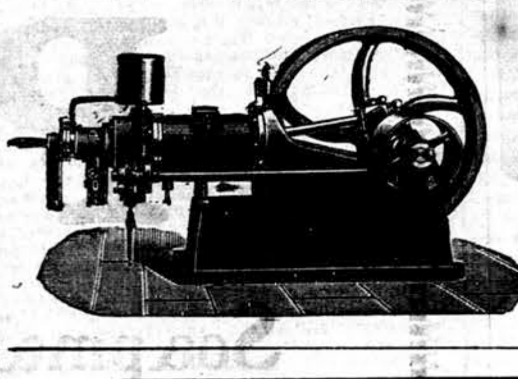

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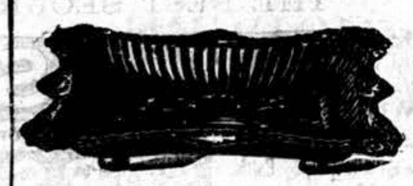
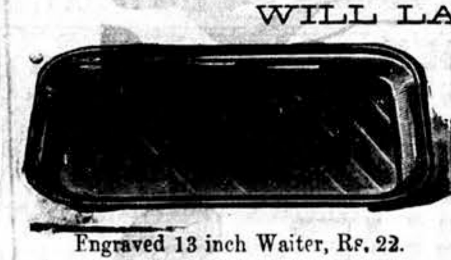
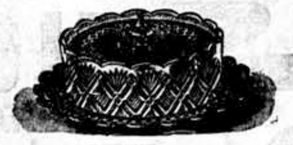


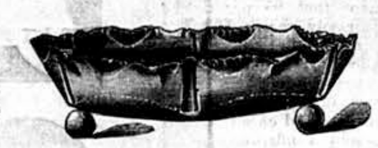
Cake Dish, Rs. 33.



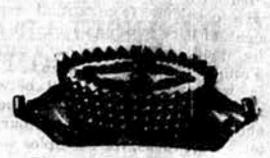
Engraved 13 inch Waiter, Rs. 22.



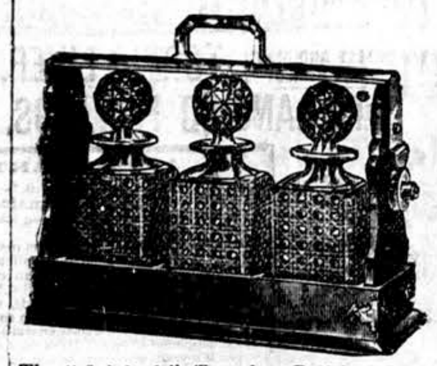
Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 12.



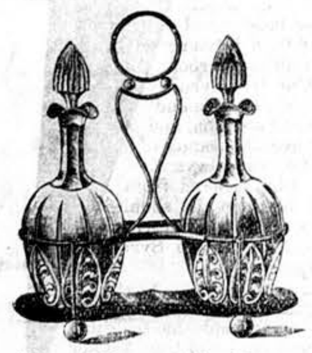
Fruit Dish, Gilt inside, Rs. 20.



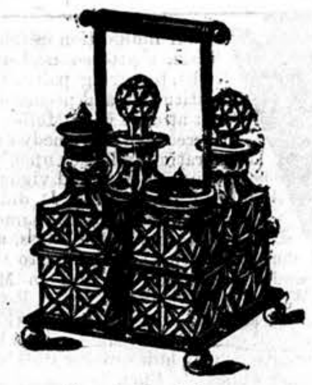
Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 11.



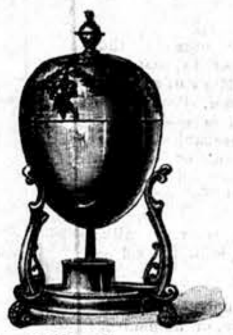
The "Original" Tantalus, Polished Oak, nickel mounts, patent lock, from Rs. 52.



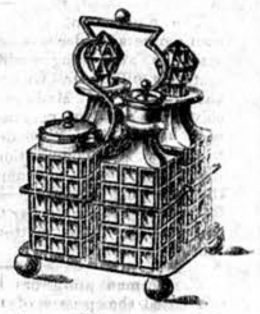
Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.



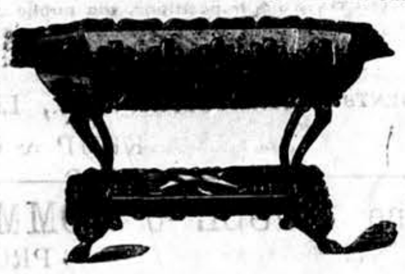
Cruet, Rs. 22.



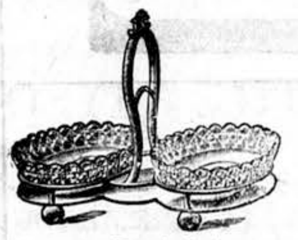
Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.



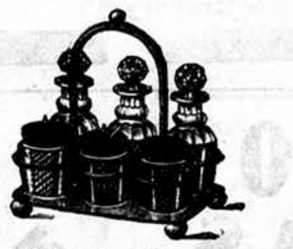
Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
„ „ „ 20



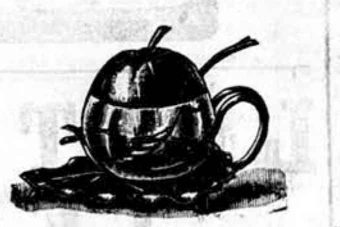
Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.



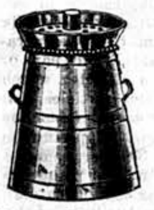
Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.



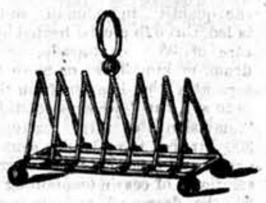
6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.



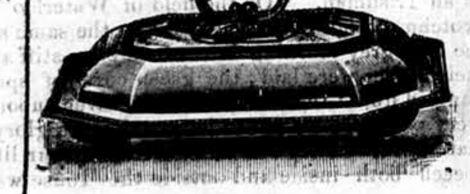
Preserved Stand and Spoon, Rs. 14.



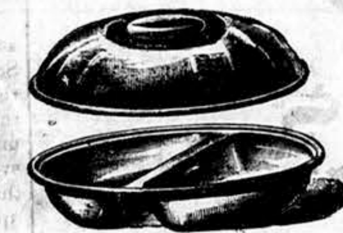
Pepper, Rs. 3.



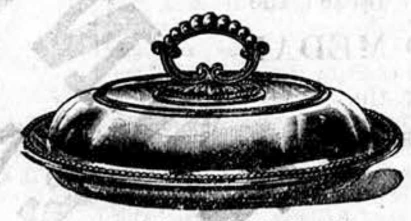
Toast Rack, Rs. 41.



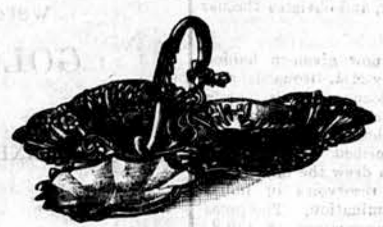
11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.



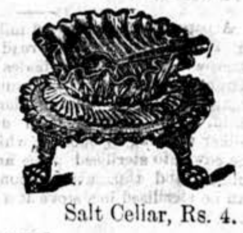
Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.



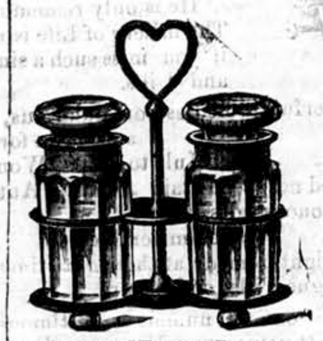
11 inch Entree Dish Rs. 40.



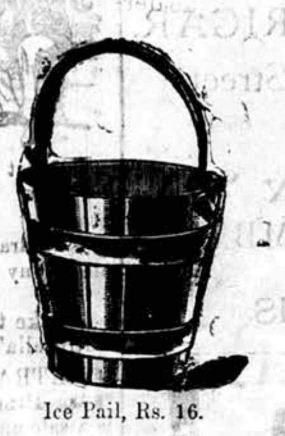
Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.



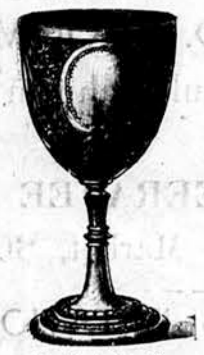
Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.



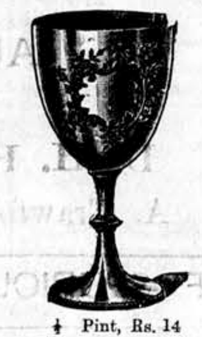
Pickle Frame. Rs. 16.



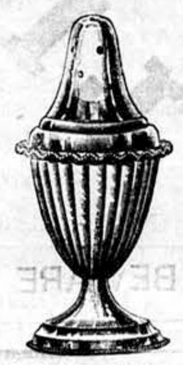
Ice Pail, Rs. 16.



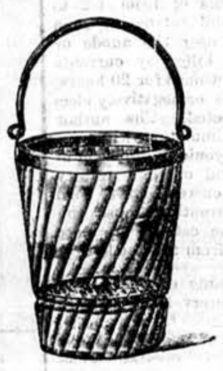
¼ Pint, Rs. 20
½ „ „ 24
1 „ „ 28
1½ „ „ 38



¼ Pint, Rs. 14
½ „ „ 18
1 „ „ 21
1½ „ „ 29



Pepper, Rs. 2-8.



Ice Pail, Rs. 10.

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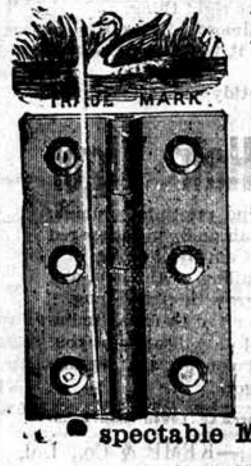

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